

Reject the IRA, FitzGerald tells border voters

From Richard Ford, Castleblaney, co Monaghan

Dr Garret FitzGerald, leader of Fine Gael, couched a defiance yesterday at the Government's decision to ban a proposed party political broadcast by Provisional Sinn Fein with a strong attack on terrorism.

He chose the border area of co Louth where a Provisional Sinn Fein candidate is standing to appeal to the electorate to reject the IRA.

The Prime Minister, in confident mood, confirmed that one of the considerations in banning the broadcast was a remark at a recent Provisional Sinn Fein conference advancing with a ballot box and Armatite rifle. There would have been great danger, he said, if the Government had not acted to stop the proposed two-minute broadcast today.

Provisional Sinn Fein, which is fielding seven candidates in the republic's general election.

Dr FitzGerald said the ban would continue until Provisional Sinn Fein repudiated the campaign of violence. "They do not recognize the institutions of the state, the courts, or the government. They rob our banks and post offices and shoot our gardaí. I do not see the Italians allowing the Red Brigade to appear on broadcasts during an election campaign."

"Terrorists are terrorists. The party was created to support the terrorist movement, and does so and is unwilling to repudiate them."

Speaking in the dreary border town of Dundalk, Dr FitzGerald urged voters to show that they reject the IRA.

There were few black flags put out last year at the time of the hunger strike, to greet him in his campaign but began a tour of the border counties where two H-block candidates won seats in June. But along the road, were posters for the Provisional Sinn Fein candidates which can have left Dr

IRISH ELECTION

FitzGerald in no doubt that they command some local support.

In a factory making electrical components, where Mr Francis Browne, Provisional Sinn Fein candidate for Louth, works, Dr FitzGerald came face to face with some of Mr Browne's supporters. His hand was shaken with surly indifference and a few girls left him in no doubt of their feelings. "Get the Brits out of Ireland", they shouted.

The folksiness of Irish elections was evident throughout yesterday's tour with people waving at the coach, and traffic at a standstill at Castleblaney as children crowded round Dr FitzGerald to present him with a bouquet for his wife, Joan, and a red rose for his buttonhole.

He could have been the Pied Piper of Hamelin.

Cavan Monaghan is a five-seat constituency which returned Fianna Fail and two Fine Gael MPs at the last election. It is the fifth seat, which was won by Mr Kieran Doherty, the hunger striker, that is crucial. Although the H-blocks are no longer a big issue, Provisional Sinn Fein hopes to gain votes by choosing candidates well known for their work in the local community, and in Cavan Monaghan have chosen a prisoner on remand in Crumlin Road jail in Belfast accused of the murder of two Ulster Defence Regiment men.

Neither of the main parties, who underestimate the strength of the H-block candidates in the last election, is willing to write them off although it is expected that their votes will drop.

Home Office sued over test of virginity

By Lucy Hodges

The husband of the Asian woman subjected to a virginity test at Heathrow airport has served writs on the Home Office claiming a six-figure sum for alleged assault on his wife with compensation for the effect it had on his marriage.

Mr Eamonn Lal Kakka, of Southall, west London, wants a public apology for the way she was treated by immigration officers. She was given a gynaecological examination when she arrived to join Mr Kakka to whom she was at that time engaged.

Mr Kakka said his wife had been forced to witness and had been examined by a male doctor although she had asked to see a female doctor. It had caused great distress, embarrassment and humiliation, he said.

She stayed with him and his four young children by her first marriage for four months and then returned to India. Mr Kakka, whose first wife committed suicide and who has one child who is mentally handicapped, told *The Times* in December, 1980, that the test had been so wounding to the dignity of an Asian woman that it would damage her psychologically.

At that time he was proposing to sue the Home Office for the failure of his marriage. Since then his wife has been persuaded to return to live with him in Britain. He is taking action on her behalf for alleged assault as well.

Virginity tests have been banned by the Home Office after the storm that was raised over Mrs Kakka's test. Mr Kakka says he was offered £500 by the Home Office to withdraw his action.

He is pursuing it because his wife is still living with the memory of it.

The Home Office confirmed yesterday that it had received the writs.

Research council cuts: 4

Anatomy of a political pariah

By David Walker

The Social Science Research Council receives less than 5 per cent of the total research council budget. A large amount of social research is carried out in universities, institutes and government departments outside the council's ambit.

The SSRC has taken a disproportionate share of cuts in research in recent years. Postgraduate training has been the main victim of a 20 per cent reduction in its budget since 1979. The council is now working out how to apportion a further cut for 1982-83 announced by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education, last December; the Government is subtracting £1.1m, or 4 per cent from the amount the council calculated was needed to keep research and training at the 1981-82 level.

Yet the SSRC is perhaps the best known of the research councils. Its notoriety apparently gives it the rank of, say, the Natural Environment Council founded with the SSRC in that burst of early Wilsonian creativity legislated for in the 1965 Science and Technology Act.

That the SSRC has had so much public attention, not least from Conservative ministers, is explained only partly by its functions as a quango. The SSRC suffers, if that is the word to describe the recent attentions of Sir Keith, from the nature of social science as an intellectual and academic pursuit.

What the SSRC does, essentially, is to provide funds in addition to those of the University Grants Committee for research and for maintaining postgraduates.

The latter is officially called social science which Conservatives naturally have explains why the SSRC has acquired a left-wing reputation.

Judging by its grant policies, the description is not fair. The first of the accompanying tables shows two things. One is that the SSRC has altered priorities, for example downgrading sociology and management.

The second thing is that social science is not, as commonly alleged, merely sociology. Some of the work done under the headings of education and political science is sociological; but some of the work under sociology is social administration.

Tomorrow: Science

RESEARCH APPLICATIONS

	Number	Success rate by value %
1974-75	542	44
1975-76	745	29.4
1976-77	783	22.4
1977-78	693	29
1978-79	749	32.5
1979-80	685	32.0
1980-81	884	25.2

Research funds committed by subject

	[1974]	[1981]
Computing and social sciences	6	2
Economic and social history	26	11
Education	7	22
Human geography and planning	6	9
Law	•	1
Linguistics	12	6
Management and industrial relations	6	6
Political science	12	13
Psychology	3	3
Social anthropology	14	11
Sociology	4	3
Social forecasting	2	—
Local survey studies	—	—
Transport	2	2
• less than 1 per cent.	—	—

Poll test on fares

From Ronald Kershaw, Barnsley

Barnsley Trades Council is calling for Labour members of South Yorkshire County Council to resign and fight by-elections on the principle of maintaining low-cost bus fares through subsidies from the rates. The eventual aim is to have legislation amended to make the policy permissible.

The move has been initiated by Mr Jack Brown, chairman of the Trades Council; Mr Michael Stokes, the secretary, and Mr John Tidball, all of whom are councillors.

The argument is that 82 of South Yorkshire's 100 councillors were elected on a manifesto which promised no increases in bus fares. Because they may now be obliged to increase fares, councillors should go back to the electorate to re-elect and obtain approval.

Mr Brown said yesterday: "We might be in a position where county councillors have either to vote for increases fares or vote against. Our manifesto was explicit. Labour will not increase fares, or rather, continue its policy of not increasing fares".

Mr Brown said the idea

SWEET LIFE OF £177,000 DEBT MAN

was that some Labour councillors should resign their seats and go back to the electorate with an amended policy. He said that he and his colleagues had been told by the chief officer of the county council that if they went before the electorate on a "charade", standing on their previous manifesto being re-elected and voting against increasing fares, they would be wasting ratepayers' money and would be charged with the cost of the election.

Mr Brown said: "We have said the honourable thing is to go back to the electorate and say we accept the legal position at this stage. We will then say we have consulted the electorate and we are going back to them with a realistic appreciation of what the legal position is and we will fight to try and make the fare increases as small as possible and fight to get Parliament to amend the legislation to permit us to revert to our previous policy.

Mr Brown said he was trying to organize transport workers' unions to take direct action. He thought that South Yorkshire should be setting an example to other authorities.

The public examination was adjourned until April.

was that some Labour coun-



Bubbles and bubbly: Medical students from the Middlesex Hospital, London, celebrating with champagne yesterday after claiming an underwater piano-playing record. They spent 110 hours at their soundless task (left); Hugh Montgomery (centre, right) performed the finale. The event raised £3,500 towards an ultra-sound scanner.

Third inquiry into reservoir scheme

By Craig Seton

A public inquiry in April of a proposed reservoir at Roadford, Devon, west of Dartmoor, will be the third since the project was put forward in 1974 as essential to the water needs of the South-west into the next century.

Mr Michael Heseltine has now accepted that Roadford should be the site, in referring to the reservoir's planned 8,000 million-gallon capacity, to the new public inquiry, at Okehampton on April 20, has convinced the water authority that he is deliberately delaying the scheme, which will cost £20m.

The authority is worried that the opponents of the scheme will try again to raise the whole issue of the Roadford site. They have said the new reservoir should not be on farmland but on moorland. The Dartmoor Preservation Society has said it would resist that.

A further delay was caused when Mr Heseltine asked the South-west Water authority to again examine a site north

Protest for court

By a Staff Reporter

Motorway protesters believe that the Darenth Valley judgement this week will strengthen their case in the European Court of Human Rights against the British road inquiry system.

They believe that the judgement shows that there are too few restraints on the powers of ministers to order the building of new roads against the wishes of local objectors.

An Oxfordshire branch of Friends of the Earth intends to claim in the High Court that the system in which ministers who propose routes decide if they should be adopted is a breach of natural justice.

Mr Joe Weston, co-ordinator of the branch, said: "There is every likelihood that it will be thrown out."

Cases are not accepted by the European court unless claimants can show that they failed to win justice in their own countries. The branch of Friends of the Earth is based

at Wheadey near the junction from which the Government

wants to begin the Oxfordshire-Warwickshire extension of the M40 motorway.

Mr Robin Grove-White,

director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England, said that he sympathised with Friends of the Earth, but his organization was not involved with their case.

"We are concerned about

the role of the Secretary of State for Transport with respect to motorway inquiries."

He said that the Darenth Valley judgment showed that "for redress, we must rely on the Transport Secretary's goodwill to revoke his own order for his own scheme at some point in the future.

"Cases are not accepted by the European court unless claimants can show that they failed to win justice in their own countries. The branch of Friends of the Earth is based

on Kent for Kent

but for the whole of rural

England. A motorway through it would spoil it for ever."

"The Darenth Valley is a

treasure, not simply for Kent

but for the whole of rural

England. A motorway through it would spoil it for ever," they wrote.

Journal of Applied Ecology: Vol

18, No 3; (Blackwell Scientific Publications, Osney Mead, Ox-

ford.)

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National Savings

PARLIAMENT February 10, 1982

Rail dispute will put jobs in jeopardy

TRANSPORT

The railways dispute was causing deep damage both in the short and longer term, Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, said during questions in the Commons. The sooner all concerned pressed Aslef to end their silly strike and return to work, the better.

Mr David Howell (South Bedfordshire, C) asked if the Minister took the view that if disruption continued future modernization and investment was bound to be at risk? Will he bear in mind the added competing need of the road network for more public funds?

Mr Howell: Deep damage is being caused by this wracked strike. There will need to be pressed ahead with measures to overcome the losses on the roads. Mr Robin Cook (Edinburgh Central, Lab) Any investment in modernization will have to come out of the external financial limit which he has increased by substantially less than the rate of inflation anticipated by the Treasury. An increase in that limit next year will be wiped out by borrowings over recent weeks.

As it is the Government which encouraged British Rail to go ahead with that borrowing, it will be at least make sure it is not paid for by an annual increase in the external financial limit for next year which will mean there is no modernization, no investment and little maintenance?

Mr Howell: The limit for next year will be maintained in real terms. The needs of all concerned, including those in the other railway unions, to urge Aslef to end their totally destructive strike and recognize, along with the other unions, that now is pay day. Investment and investment go hand in hand. That is where the future of the railways lies. That was the way we were going before this wracked strike.

The longer it continues the longer it will put in jeopardy the job of modernizing the railways and the future of many projects.

Mr Robert Adley (Christchurch and Lymington, C) It would be unfair, both on the majority of railwaymen in the NUR and the British Railways board and the travelling public, if Aslef's tactics were to result in the NUR and TSSA members being put at risk.

Would he confirm that the railways board, Aslef, the NUR and the TSSA all signed the same document and that all except Aslef are willing to abide by their signatures? Has he any reason to believe either that the four remaining unions are not sober or were not aware of what they were signing?

Mr Howell: When the inquiry is meeting it is wrong to comment on the merits of the dispute. The strike is causing deep damage.

both in the short and longer term.

Since the future of the railways depends upon its customers and they are finding themselves in an increasingly difficult situation, particularly the long-suffering commuters, all this spells bad for the railways.

The sooner all concerned press Aslef to lift their silly strike and return to work the better.

Mr Leslie Hockfield (Newcastle, Lab) Can the minister say that the increase in the external finance limit of only £30m maintains the value of that limit in real terms? If he wants to make a constructive intervention in the current dispute, why not tell the BR board to stick to the law?

Every successive Act of transport legislation requires them to adhere to the existing machinery of negotiation. By going outside that machinery, the board are breaking the law.

Mr Howell: I hope he will also make a constructive intervention. The most constructive intervention he can make is to urge Aslef to end their damaging strike, which is benefiting no one.

He then called next business Mr Hockfield rose again and was about to make inflammatory statements.

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MPs clash with police chief over complaints

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

Labour MPs clashed with Mr Patrick Kavanagh, Deputy Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, yesterday after he described moves to make the investigation of complaints against the police more independent "as a public relations exercise".

Mr Kavanagh told the Commons Select Committee on Home Affairs he believed the present system could not be improved.

But the Metropolitan Police said in written evidence that the most practical of the schemes proposed was for the most serious complaints to be investigated by an officer from another force under the supervision of an independent assessor.

That roughly corresponds with the present thinking of Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, who plans to introduce a Bill reforming the system. He has not decided who should be the assessor, but Sir David McNee, the Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, said in written evidence that the Director of Public Prosecutions would be the most logical choice.

Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, and chairman of the Parliamentary All-Party Penal Affairs Group, questioned Mr Kavanagh's sincerity, accusing him of backing an idea that he did not believe in.

"Please do not put words into my mouth," Mr Kavanagh replied, saying it was

Bugging policy questioned

Mr Dafydd Wigley a Plaid Cymru MP is to ask the Home Secretary to make public the guidelines he gives to the police on the use of listening devices. The move comes after an admission earlier this week by Mr John St. David Jones the acting Chief Constable of North Wales, that the police placed a device in a public telephone box in the village of Talyarn, Gwynedd.

The acting chief constable said it would not be in the public interest to disclose details of investigations into serious crimes involving bugging.

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary in a letter to Mr Wigley, MP for Caernarfon, said the Talyarn incident "involved the use of a

surveillance device which picked up what was said in the kiosk".

Mr Whitelaw added: Sur-

veillance devices are used by the police in a wide variety of circumstances in the investigation of serious crime. They are standard and accepted means of technical assistance available in police investigations. The use of such devices is an operational matter for chief officers of police.

Mr Wigley has tabled a Commons question for answer next Monday. He is asking Mr Whitelaw to publish the guidelines issued to chief constables on the use of listening devices by officers within their control. He also wants an opportunity for MPs to express their opinions.

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology and combustion equipment, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

The whole operation may be very different from how you imagine.

It's extremely efficient.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency with modern coal fired plant, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment now available.

This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date.

Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

Cuts threat to search for perfect apple

From Craig Seton, Bristol

Scientists striving to produce the ideal English apple at a West Country research station have been shocked by the news that their work could soon be halted by public spending cuts.

The Agricultural Research Council, which is largely Government-funded, is proposing to close the pomology division of its food and beverage department at its Long Ashton station, near Bristol, to save £3m a year.

It is the pomology division where years of research have been undertaken to try to produce steadily improving varieties of old-established English apples, especially the Cox's orange pipkin and the Bramley seedling. Their work became even more important when British fruit growers looked for an apple to compete with the French Golden Delicious.

Recent research at Long Ashton has involved subjecting cuttings of apple trees to gamma radiation, of the type used to treat cancer patients, to produce mutations from which the scientists try to isolate the more desirable characteristics of a variety of apples.

Mr Peter Weaver, a member of the scientific and liaison section at Long Ashton, said: "We are pretty distressed at the moment. It is a question of moving us or closing us down and creating up to a hundred redundancies."

He said the news came at a particularly bad time for the research in the pomology division. Within two or three years it had hoped to release to growers some of the improved strains they have been investigating since the late 1960s. Some growers were using the more compact Bramley seedling trees produced by the station to aid intensive growing.

Long Ashton was making good progress towards "self-fertilized" strains of the unreliable Cox's, and working to produce "more precocious" strains of the Discovery apple.

Mr Weaver also gave a warning that the closure of the food and beverage division would badly affect the strawberry industry, as the Long Ashton station was the only one breeding strawberries.

The industry relied on only

one real variety, the Cambridge Favourite, and three supporting varieties, but the station was raising new varieties in case the older ones were cut down.

Mr Francis told the meeting, on the nutritional aspects of bread and flour, that the medical profession had grown to favour people reducing the proportion of fat and sugar in their diet.

"For those whose weight is acceptable it seems logical and appropriate to increase the proportion of carbohydrate in the diet, which in this country means eating more bread", he said.

Sir Francis, who was a member of the Royal College of Physicians' working party on Medical Aspects of Dietary Fibre, said that more fibre in the diet reduced the incidence of irritable bowel syndrome (diverticulosis) and piles (haemorrhoids).

The meeting at the Royal Society, in London, was called by the bread industry.

years time. And isn't that important? Coal: be prepared to be surprised

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology and combustion equipment, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

The whole operation may be very different from how you imagine.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency with modern coal fired plant, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment now available.

This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date.

Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

This technique provides higher heat release rates, which means boiler sizes, and therefore capital costs, may be reduced.

It also means that a wider range of coal can be burned and, with combustion taking place at a temperature below the melting point of ash, boiler availability is greatly extended.

Companies that can see beyond the next twenty years.

Many far-sighted companies are using coal fired boilers already.

Take Graham and Brown, wallpaper printers, for example. Their



Mr Andrew Pyke, the British businessman released last week after 17 months in detention in Iran, at Lambeth Palace yesterday with his wife, second right, and the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, and his wife.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

'Which?' tests vote systems

There is no best buy among voting systems. That is the unsurprising conclusion of *Which?* magazine. (Ian Bradley writes).

Which? has this month subjected the various methods by which legislators are chosen around the world to the rigorous tests which it normally reserves for washing machines and brands of margarine. It tested four voting systems and found that they all had counter-balancing advantages and disadvantages. Britain's first-past-the-post system was found good in that it produced local MPs with whom the voter could identify; but bad at ensuring that MPs or governments had broad support in the electorate.

The alternative vote system, in which electors rank candidates in order of preference, was found to be superficially attractive but unable to give small parties or minority groups much of a say in Parliament.

Those who compiled the report seem to favour the single transferable vote. Listed among the users of that system are the Irish Republic, Australia and Malta, is the Council of the Consumers Association, publishers of *Which?*

Hearing date for rape case plea

An application for a private prosecution in the Glasgow rape case will be heard by judges in the High Court in Edinburgh on March 16. A bill for criminal letters, a little used legal process, was lodged on behalf of a woman aged 30 in Edinburgh yesterday.

Charges against three youths were dropped last September by the Crown Office after fears that giving evidence would affect the woman's mental health.

The Mary Rose is a monument

The wreck of King Henry VIII's warship, Mary Rose, lying at the bottom of Portsmouth harbour, has been declared an ancient monument. The decision means that the Mary Rose Trust formed to raise the ship will receive £150,000 from the Department of the Environment. The ship sank with the loss of 700 lives.

COAL: INDUSTRY'S SECURITY FOR THE FUTURE.

If you're planning the long term future of your company, you should plan it around a source of energy that's going to be around for some time, like coal. Britain has coal



reserves which, based on present mining techniques and present levels of production, will last for at least another three hundred years. And, with the improvements in technology that will undoubtedly come during that time, the reserves will last very much longer.

Does your company have this security for the future?

We are sure we don't have to remind you of the three words you can read in the newspapers almost any day of the week: Middle East crisis. We'll leave it to you to conjure up pictures of soaring oil prices, unreliable supplies and increasing flight stock.

In fact, there is now no concrete argument for not installing coal fired boiler equipment, particularly if your company is planning to be around for some time. Maybe even in 300

years time. And isn't that important? Coal: be prepared to be surprised

There have been some very impressive advances in boiler technology and combustion equipment, as well as methods of coal and ash handling.

The whole operation may be very different from how you imagine.

It's extremely efficient.

It's now possible to operate in excess of 80% thermal efficiency with modern coal fired plant, which makes coal firing both very economic and competitive.

It can be completely automatic with the modern coal and ash handling equipment now available.

This permits coal fired boiler houses to be light, airy and clean.

And it's very up-to-date.

Over the years extensive research and development programmes have been carried out. The most recent development is fluidised bed combustion.

This technique provides higher heat release rates, which means boiler sizes, and therefore capital costs, may be reduced.

It also means that a wider range of coal can be burned and, with combustion taking place at a temperature below the melting point of ash, boiler availability is greatly extended.

Companies that can see beyond the next twenty years.

Many far-sighted companies are using coal fired boilers already.

Take Graham and Brown, wallpaper printers, for example. Their

Let us tell you more

The wide range of coal fired boiler plant and equipment is designed to meet every conceivable need, from power generating requirements to small units in commercial buildings.

In addition there is a nationwide network of coal distributors who are strategically situated to give advice and provide an efficient delivery service to industry.

If you would like one of our fuel engineers to visit and give you free, expert advice, contact the NCB Technical Service.

We will also give you information on the recent government grant scheme which provides up to 25% of the cost of switching from oil to coal-fired boilers.

It's worth contacting us now. So that you can help your company to live later.

Send to: The National Coal Board, Technical Service Branch, Marketing Dept., Hobart House, Grosvenor Place, London SW1 7AE

Name _____

Title _____

Company _____

Address _____

I would like some technical leaflets on modern industrial burning equipment. I would like one of your fuel engineers to visit my company.

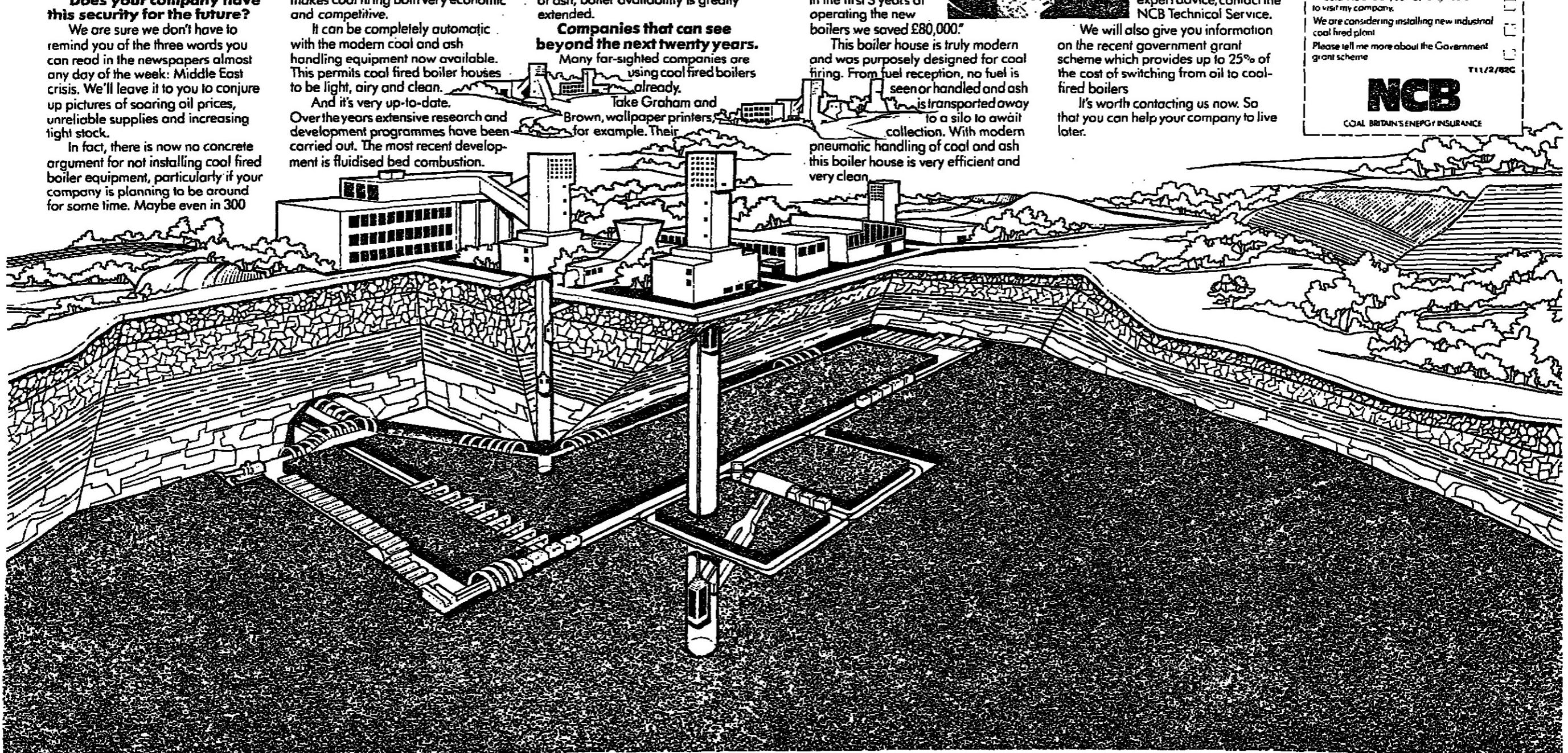
We are considering installing new industrial coal fired plant.

Please tell me more about the Government grant scheme.

NCB

COAL BRITAIN'S ENERGY INSURANCE

T11/2/82



NEWS IN SUMMARY

8oz of drug brings 33 years' jail

Bangkok. — An English tourist was sentenced to 33 years and four months' imprisonment for attempting to smuggle 208 grams (about 8oz) of heroin out of Thailand (Neil Kelly writes). John Sinclair Western, aged 27, a resident of Melbourne, had pleaded guilty to the charge.

The criminal court judge said he would have been sentenced to life imprisonment but for the guilty plea. An Australian woman convicted with him for the same offence was jailed for 25 years.

Mr Western said the sentence was "totally ridiculous" but he would not appeal.

Bomb injures hotel owner

Munich. — A West German reported to have helped to smuggle hundreds of East Germans to the West has been seriously injured in a bomb explosion at his Bavarian hotel.

Herr Kai Kierendorff, aged 36, and his wife Antje were injured when a letter bomb wrecked the reception area and an office at the Marienhof Hotel in Bad Tölz, south of here.

Editor jailed for 27 years

Ankara. — The Istanbul martial law court has sentenced Haci Ali Ozer, editor-in-chief of the left-wing magazine *Emergev Birlik* (Union of Labour), to 27 years in jail, court sources said.

Mr Ozer was accused of issuing communist propaganda, praise for communism and Kurdish propaganda, and of weakening national feelings.

Curse fails to impress judge

San Francisco. — A Judge has ruled that a police lieutenant was not struck down by Ostrom, the Egyptian god of the dead, while guarding treasures from the tomb of Tutankhamun.

Lieutenant George La Bush, aged 56, suffered a stroke during the Trans-Siberian exhibition in 1979. He sued unsuccessfully for £87,700 lost in wages while recovering by arguing that there was a link between his illness and the curse.

Levesque decides not to resign

Ottawa. — Buoyed by a party plebiscite which backed his moderate approach to Quebec independence, Mr René Lévesque, Premier of the province, has withdrawn his threat to resign as head of the ruling Parti Québécois (John Best writes).

Locking-up time

Madrid. — More than 350 Spanish prison warders have locked themselves in jails throughout the country to protest against working conditions, a prisons spokesman said.



What are they playing at?

This week The Times Educational Supplement lifts the curtain on the private life of the modern teenager. How rich are they? What do they spend their money on? What do they read? Who do they dream about? Who are their heroes? What do they wear and why? Do the media understand them? What fuels the pop fan machine? Catch up with the new youth culture in this week's Times Educational Supplement.

THE TIMES Educational Supplement

On sale at your newsagent every week, 45p

Swiss propose suspension of Madrid talks

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, Feb 10

Switzerland suggested State, who was one of the nine who did manage to address the conference yesterday, praised the Nato countries today for their united stand here over Poland. Speaking at a press conference before leaving for Portugal, he rejected any possibility of the present Nato meeting discussing anything but Poland.

Mr Pierre Aubert, the Swiss Foreign Minister, said adjournment was the only reasonable way to seek to preserve for the future at least what had been achieved in the past through the Helsinki process. "The sole alternative to detente is a return to the Cold War", he warned the delegates from 35 nations.

Switzerland has yet to take soundings among the seven neutral and non-aligned countries, with which it often acts, before proceeding to table formally a suspension motion, either Friday or, more probably, early next week.

A member of the Swiss delegation emphasized that what happens on Friday would decide when exactly they tabled their motion. He emphasized the Swiss desire to ensure that everyone who wanted to speak on Poland, and at present they number over 20, should be given the opportunity to do so.

Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, is due to speak on Friday, but so far there is no agreed list of speakers.

Western delegations are worried that, although Portugal replaces Poland in the chair on Friday, communist countries might again seek to disrupt the proceedings by a succession of points of order, which take precedence.

Mr Aubert was one of three foreign ministers who today made speeches that they had originally intended to give yesterday, but in the highly unusual setting of an informal meeting of heads of delegation.

The decision was regarded here as a good-will gesture to the first of America's Nato allies to respond to the call by the United States for punitive measures against the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis. Portugal expelled two Soviet diplomats last month.

Boeing crash runway to be made safer

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, Feb 10.

Washington's National Airport is planning an extension to the safety area at the end of the runway from which the Air Florida Boeing took off and crashed with the loss of 78 lives last month.

The grassed area at the north end of the runway for aborted take-offs or overruns on landing, is to be lengthened by 500ft to 750ft and the southern safety area is to be doubled to 1,000ft.

National Airport has been the subject of considerable criticism because of its relatively short runway — just under 7,000ft compared with 10,000ft at the modern Washington international airport at Dulles — and its proximity to the town centre.

The airport management was also looking at ways of improving its water rescue operation.

ENGLISH LEAD IN CHESS

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

The English players are making excellent progress in the West European zonal chess tournament that started at Marbella, Spain, on Monday. The players in Group B are doing particularly well.

Jonathan Mestel, the international master, having won his adjourned game from round 1 against Meulders (Belgium), defeated the Dutch master Van der Steene, in the second round on Tuesday.

Since Mark Hebden beat the Spanish master Rivas in this round, the two English players are in the lead with two points out of two.

In Group A the two English players — John Nunn and Nigel Short — met each other in round 2 and drew.

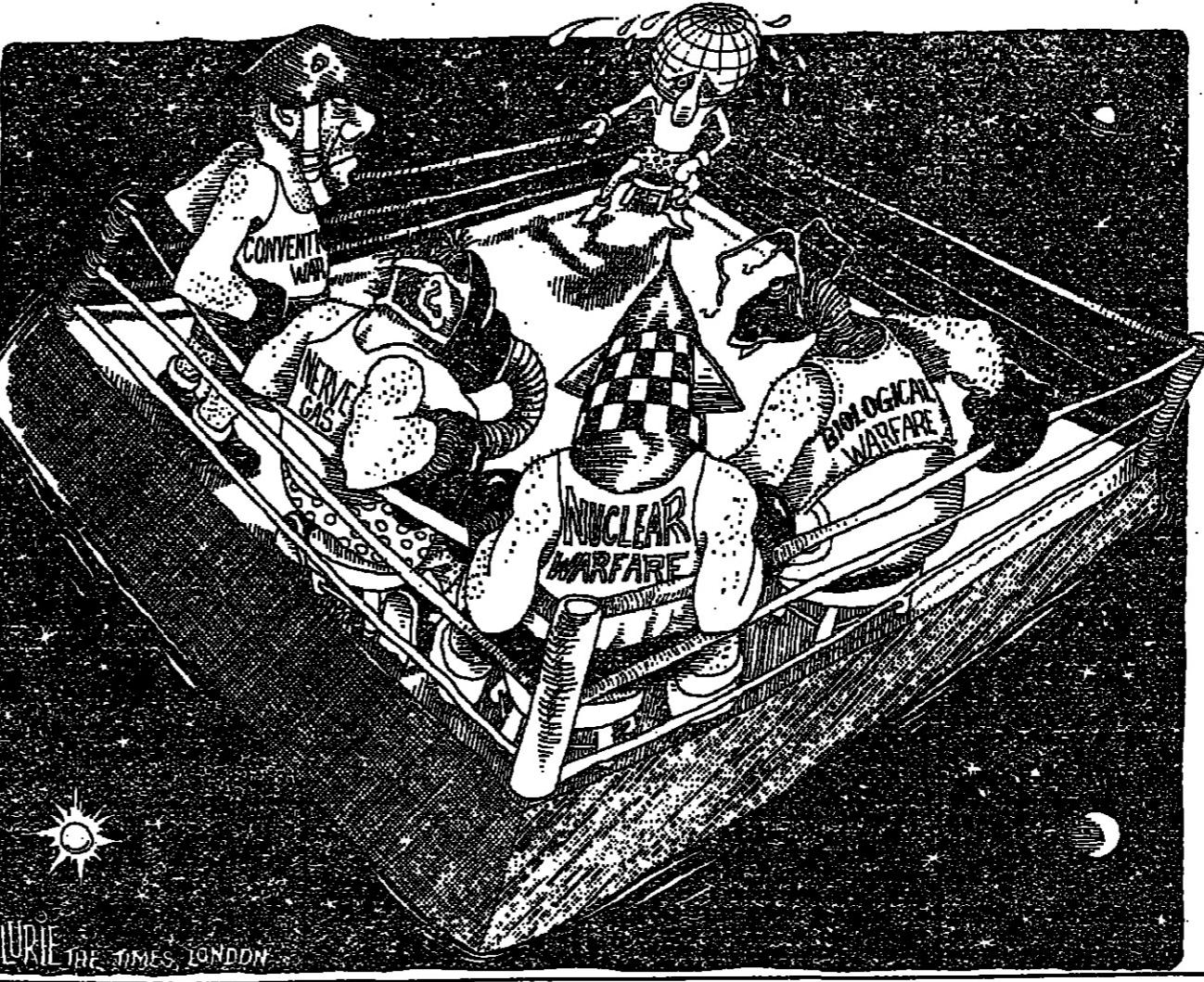
Other results in this group: Lightfoot (England) 0, van der Wiel (Netherlands) 1; Gallego (Spain) 1; McNab (Scotland) 0; Fernandez (Spain) 0; Gomez (Andorra) 0; Sotelo (Spain) 0; van der Steene 0.

In this group the Dutch master van der Wiel shares the lead with Fernandez of Spain, with two points each.

MEP OPTS OUT OF CONTEST

Mr John Mark Taylor, Conservative MEP for the East Midlands, yesterday withdrew from the contest for leadership of the European Democratic (Conservative) group in the European Parliament (George Clark writes).

Three candidates remain in the contest to be completed in London today: Sir James Scott-Hopkins, who has been leader since June 1979; Sir Henry Plush, MEP for the Cotswolds and former president of the National Farmers' Union; and Sir Fred Cathwood, MEP for Cambridgeshire.



US press bias alleged

Clash over Salvador reports

From Michael Hamlyn, New York, Feb 10

Warnings are beginning to be sounded in the United States about the nature of press coverage from El Salvador. The newspaper readers and television viewers here are being treated to large swaths of news and comment from the Central American country where a rightist Government is confronted by a large and well-organized left-wing guerrilla force.

The complaint being voiced is that greater credence is being given to communist propaganda than to American Government spokesmen, that guerrilla fighters are being treated with all the romantic liberalism that revolutionaries often generate in American journalists. The similarity with what happened in Vietnam is being pointed out by both sides of this dispute.

American reporters are affected by "political bias, ideology, poor sources and deliberate misinformation" according to Mr Bruce McCollum of Freedom House, a conservative think-tank and publishing house. He asks why there was almost no reporting of long press conferences with a former guerrilla commander and two captured Nicaraguan pilots that revealed Cuban and Nicaraguan support of the guerrillas in a Freedom House publication.

Mr McCollum notes that when El Salvador appeared likely to turn into another Vietnam a host of journalistic adventurers descended on the place.

The Wall Street Journal says: "A 'news' analysis charged the Government of sowing confusion by questioning press reports without presenting detailed evidence to support its position." The analysis posed the question of how American diplomats gather information abroad, but not the same question about American reporters.

"Further, Times columnist Sydney H. Schanberg launched a personal attack on Mr Enders. In a column entitled 'The can-do bombardier' Mr Schanberg pointed out that the Assistant Secretary had deposited the equivalent of the French budget in those Ali Baba's caverns of numbered accounts in Swiss banks.

He told a Monte Carlo radio interviewer their deposits were worth 500,000 francs (£45,000) Mr Ziegler is heard as a witness on this subject at a closed hearing soon of the finance commission of the National Assembly.

The Wall Street Journal adds fuel to the controversy by drawing on Mr Schanberg's own experience as a correspondent in Phnom Penh when he won a well deserved Pulitzer Prize for staying behind as it fell and sending graphic series of dispatches from the Cambodian killing fields.

But this, the journal points out, came as a surprise to Mr Schanberg.

It quoted him as writing the month before: "Unlike Administration officials in Washington and embassy territory reported on January 27 when he described a massacre which had taken place in which hundreds of villagers had been killed.

Mr Thomas Enders, the Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, later denied the reports.

There had been a military operation in the area but no systematic killing of civilians, he said. In any case, the village where 925 civilians were allegedly killed had only a population of 300 before the attack.

Mr Bonner declared in his article that the massacre had taken place, and The New York Times closed ranks behind him by attacking his critics.

The Wall Street Journal says: "A 'news' analysis charged the Government of sowing confusion by questioning press reports without presenting detailed evidence to support its position." The analysis posed the question of how American diplomats gather information abroad, but not the same question about American reporters.

It added: "If Mr Schanberg had been less preoccupied with Washington's credibility, he and the rest of us might have learnt earlier of the tragedy that was to ensue."



Petition for a fellow Zimbabwe MP: Mr Walker at Downing Street yesterday.

More arms discovered, Mugabe official says

Salisbury, Feb 10. More hidden war materials have been uncovered in Matabeleland, the power base of Zimbabwe's opposition Zulu party. The Herald newspaper reported today.

About 70 arms caches with enough weapons to equip 5,000 men have been found in Matabeleland by the national army in the past few weeks, the Government has said.

The Herald today quoted Emmerson Munanganya, head of state security, as saying that two arms caches and 30 military vehicles were discovered on Monday on a farm owned by Zulu, which is led by Joshua Nkomo.

Mr Robert Mugabe, has accused Zulu, a junior partner in the coalition of National Farmers' Union, and Sir Fred Cathwood, MEP for Cambridge-shire, of denning in Salisbury.

Mean while, Zimbabwe has withdrawn the credentials of Dr Hans Germann, a West German newspaper correspondent, accusing him of slandering the country. Dr Germann of Die Welt is the first foreign journalist to lose accreditation since the former Rhodesia became independent Zimbabwe.

London: A white Zimbabwean MP handed in letter for Mrs Margaret Thatcher at 10 Downing Street yesterday expressing concern at the political situation in Zimbabwe (Our Foreign Staff writes).

Mr Denis Walker, Republi-

The way to liberate 750,000 cheeses

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, Feb 10

Politics and gastronomy in France have always been closely involved — and never more so than in the affair of the commando raid on a camembert factory in the little Norman town of Isigny, traditionally famous for its butter and its cheeses.

The raid on Sunday night "liberated" 750,000 camemberts from the clutches of about 30 strike pickets. They had occupied the factory for a week because of a dispute with the management over introduction of the 39-hour week decreed by the Government; another example, if the most spectacular, of the labour agitation which the decree has provoked throughout France.

For the better part of six hours the town was taken by storm and a state of siege imposed upon it by a commando of 200 men acting with military precision and impressive effectiveness. They are reported to have used police dogs, smoke grenades, night sticks and even, allegedly, firearms, to save the precious stock of camemberts ripening in the cellar of the Besnier-Claude cheese plant.

The whole town was cordoned off and controlled by the force, under command of M Fernand Lousteau, a former paratrooper officer and manager of a security firm in Boulogne, just outside Paris, and 38 of his men, all former paratroopers, assisted by workers from other plants of the firm.

The pickets were locked up in a room in the factory and the 750,000 camemberts loaded on 15 39-ton trailers and driven off while the Socialist mayor of the town and four gendarmes looked on helplessly. A warrant was issued against M Lousteau yesterday evening. He appeared voluntarily this afternoon at the office at Caen of the magistrate appointed to investigate the affair.

Several of the strike pickets have taken legal action for assault and battery. But the affair has been blown up deliberately and has taken a sharply political turn.

M Louis Marendat, the Minister for Posts and a former MP for Caen, has asked the Minister of the Interior to intervene. "This unleashing of violence points to anti-governmental, anti-administration and anti-union practices on the part of employers."

The communist-dominated CGT union organization described the commando raid as a "fascist coup against the workers". The leftist CPDT called on the Government to "take steps to suppress private militias acting under cover of private security firms".

The Mayor of Isigny said he regarded the affair as "something unbearable in respect to individual freedom and democracy pure and simple".

The firm's executives are unrepentant. M Bernard Aubert, its secretary-general, described the raid as a rescue operation. "I entered my plant to take what belongs to me," M Lousteau said. "I acted privately in order to help out my old Army comrade." His security firm has not been involved and he would not charge for the operation.

Meanwhile, the strikers have decided to continue the occupation of the plant to obtain their 39-hour week. Before the Government issued its decree they worked for 38 hours and were paid for 40 hours.

Tomorrow, M Malouy, the Prime Minister, is meeting representatives of employers and unions to try to put some order into the imbroglio over the reduction of the working week. By trying to gain time and bypass Parliament, the Government has brought no end of trouble upon itself and risked reviving the class war.

Leading article, page 17

EEC's 700-gram report overstrains computer

From Ian Murray, Brussels, Feb 10

When the history of the European Communities comes to be written, the assiduous student finds next January will be able to consult the original records leading up to the founding of the EEC and beyond at the European University Institute in Florence. The documents starting in 1952 will be made available to the public 30 years after the event.

Until then researchers will have to make do with documents like the Fifteenth General Report on the Activities of the European Communities, which appeared today, detailing the work of the different institutions — including the decision to release the historical records.

The current General Report weighs 700 grams (280oz) — which a Community spokesman pointed out amounted to 2 grams a day. There is slight variation in weight depending on which of the seven official language versions is consulted. The succinct English report runs to 34 pages, while the Dutch version takes 406 pages.

The Council of Ministers met 63 times during which time it adopted 414 regulations, 150 decisions and 45 directives.

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Authorities act to stop fresh Gdansk unrest

From Roger Boyes, Gdansk, Feb 10

Officials in Gdansk seem to be extremely worried about the prospect of future unrest in the port. February 13, two months after the imposition of martial law, is likely date for fresh protests.

A demonstration on January 13 was clearly much more serious than has previously been revealed. City and party officials said that a militia van had been set on fire, and petrol bombs had been thrown into the library of the port's Communist Party organization.

The officials are sticking to the original figures of about 205 arrests and 14 injured, though unofficial sources have put the number of those injured much higher.

Of those arrested, 55 were subsequently arrested, 84 sentenced to prison terms, 43 fined, 16 tried but acquitted and seven referred to different courts, the officials said. Most of those released were freed because they were minors.

There is now considerable anxiety that the protest — involving the laying of wreaths at a memorial commemorating the shooting of protesting workers in December, 1970 — will be repeated not just on February 13 but every month on the date of the proclamation of martial law.

As a result, martial law restrictions are particularly tough in the port. It is forbidden to be on the streets after 8 pm, and no one is allowed to drive private cars. Telephones have been cut off again after being briefly restored.

The military presence in the town is obtrusive with many more random checks

Soviet airline official to be tried for spying

From Our Correspondent, Jakarta, Feb 10

The Indonesian authorities have announced they will try an arrested official of Aeroflot, the Soviet airline, and an Indonesian Lieutenant-Colonel who are accused of espionage.

Major-General Norman Sasono, head of security in Jakarta, said Lieutenant-Colonel Sudharyanto was arrested after passing Government documents to an expelled Soviet diplomat, named as Colonel Egorov, in a Jakarta restaurant. Colonel Egorov was detained and given 24 hours to leave the country.

General Sasono said when Colonel Egorov left Jakarta international airport on Saturday night, Mr Alexander Finenko of Aeroflot tried to leave on the same flight. He was arrested after a brief fight in which other Soviet Embassy officials tried to stop security police from serving the arrest.

This morning a crowd of protesters from a government youth group converged on the 13-storey Soviet Embassy in Jakarta chanting anti-Soviet slogans and waving banners reading: "Sever relationships with the Soviet Union"; "Smash the KGB network" and "Aeroflot go to hell".

Five of the demonstrators were admitted to the embassy compound, while others clambered on the walls, singing the national anthem and shouting protests to a crowd of about 500.

After a meeting lasting an hour and a quarter with Mr Anatoly Khmel'nitsky, a senior Soviet diplomat, the delegation said they were not satisfied with his explanation that "Colonel Egorov was not a spy and that the incident was one of many in a worldwide Reagan scenario of inciting incidents

Romanian food prices rise by 35%

From Dessa Trevisan, Belgrade, Feb 10.

Romania announced last night that food prices will increase by an average of 35 per cent. Salaries will go up by 16 per cent, thus meeting half the rise in living costs.

The decision was taken by the Communist party central committee after the Government's failure to stimulate agricultural production by increasing the state price for deliveries by an average 25 per cent.

The price of bread, flour, sugar and other basic foods has not gone up in Romania for 30 years. Although it is not known when the increases will go into effect, Romanians have now been prepared for yet another blow to their already meagre living standards.

The country has been in a bad way, for some time. President Ceausescu admitted last year that two decades of an agricultural socialist had produced a serious social and economic imbalance.

He also acknowledged serious shortages of consumer goods, and even said that industrialisation had been carried too far, and that this had been a main factor in the slowdown in agriculture.

Food supplies have been deteriorating for several years but the situation worsened considerably in the summer of 1980 and has not improved since. There have been shortages of meat, wine (which Romania exports) and even the national plum brandy, which has totally disappeared from the shops.

Long queues are commonplace. Bread has had to be rationed to prevent the peasants from buying it to feed to their pigs and poultry. Animal fodder is not available and there has been a mass slaughter of animals as a result.

Recently, a new programme designed to ease the serious supply situation was announced with great pomp in the Romanian national assembly. The programme provided for an increase in consumption and President Ceausescu, in launching it, said that the country had everything necessary to provide for the needs of the population.

Romania is heavily in debt to the West and must increase farm exports. This reduces the already meagre domestic supplies, especially now with many short term debts due.

Investment this year will be curbed and will concentrate on finishing projects already under way and opening a very small number of new ones.

The difficulties in economic dealings with the West (Romania's debt is the second highest in the Soviet block and is believed to exceed £8,500m) mean that Romania is forced to expand trade with the Comecon countries. Dependence on Soviet deliveries will be increased.

Heavy fighting expected in Cambodia

From David Watts, Bangkok, Feb 10

Strong reinforcements, the use of air power, and the installation of surface-to-air missiles on the Thai border seem to herald intensified fighting in Cambodia as the dry season approaches.

Vietnamese-led forces are already engaged in intermittent sweeping operations near the Thai border particularly close to the Khmer Rouge headquarters at Phnom Malai.

According to fresh assessments of the strength of the Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, Hanoi's commanders have deployed their men division for division in front of Khmer Rouge strongholds and appear to be bringing up two divisions from the south of the country to reinforce the seven already placed along the north-western arc from Aranyaprathet to the Lao border where the principal bases of the resistance movement are to be found. Although some Vietnamese divisions are no doubt under strength, they generally number between 7,000 and 9,000 men.

According to one Western source, the divisions being brought from the south are equipped with the notorious "Stalin organ" multiple rocket launchers. SAM 2 and SAM 6 surface-to-air missiles have been seen near the border for some time since the successful deployment of Thai air power during the incursion by the Vietnamese in June

1980. The Royal Thai Air Force was successful in beating back the Vietnamese Army during that attack which might have had a different outcome had the Air Force not been ready to intervene.

The Vietnamese Air Force, meanwhile, has taken a leaf out of the Americans' book with their first bombing missions against the Khmer Rouge. Bombing of Khmer Rouge supply bases is understood to have taken place for the first time last month when they suffered heavy losses at a key base near the Laotian border, where one of the leading commanders, Mr Son Sen, has his headquarters.

The aircraft used for the attacks are Antonov An 26 transports, stationed at the leading air base in the north-west at Siem Reap. There are about half-a-dozen An 26s stationed there. The aircraft are twin-engined with a swept-up tail and rear loading ramps. The bombs are loaded on pallets in clusters of 500-pounds and ejected from the rear of the aircraft as it flies over the target in the same way as the Americans dropped highly-potent "daisy cutter" bombs from the rear of Hercules transports during the Vietnam war.

In the attack on Son Sen's headquarters, the Khmer Rouge, 801 division took such heavy casualties that its

The post is the closest

equivalent of a prime minister and Mr Si has been acting since the removal of Mr Sovan. Mr Sovan is thought to be under arrest in Hanoi, with perhaps one other leading Phnom Penh politician, for adopting a stance which was too pro-Soviet for the likes of the Phnom Penh authorities.

Mr Bou Thang, a member of the intelligentsia like Mr Si, has replaced him as deputy chairman of the council and Defence Minister. Both men have spent some years in Vietnam undergoing training.

The appointments were announced during the second session of the Cambodian National Assembly which has been meeting in Phnom Penh. The 170 members of the assembly were elected last May.

The registration of 42 abstentions by the opposition Labour Alignment indicated that, despite a comfortable government majority of 61 votes to three (all Communists), the country remains deeply divided over the Golan Heights.

The motion dismissed the resolution as malicious and without moral basis.

The registration of 42 abstentions by the opposition Labour Alignment indicated that, despite a comfortable government majority of 61 votes to three (all Communists), the country remains deeply divided over the Golan Heights.

The ruling coalition made overtures before the poorly-attended two-day debate began to persuade the opposition to back its motion condemning the United Nations decision. These were rejected by Labour leaders, including Mr Abba Eban, the former Foreign Minister, who described the Government's attitude as totalitarian and publicly criticized the annexation as having no benefit for Israel.

Mr Eban came in for bitter criticism today from government speakers who have been infuriated by Labour's stand. Dr Elisha Ben-Elissar, former Israeli Ambassador in Cairo, said in his maiden speech, winding up the debate, that there was no doubt that failing to condemn

the United Nations could only weaken Israel's position.

Mr Victor Shemtov, secretary-general of the left-wing Mapam Party, earlier accused the Begin Government of playing into the hands of Israel's enemies by formally taking office, an event planned for May 8, they do not expect him to sever all ties with Senior Duarte's junta.

It is noted here that Senior Monge stood almost alone against the other member parties of the Socialist International, the world grouping of social democratic parties, in refusing to denounce the elections scheduled for March 28 in El Salvador.

However, he is also let it be known that he abhors the continuing excesses committed against civilians by the Salvadorean military and has indicated that he would be happier with a more distant relationship between Senior Duarte's Christian Democrats and the army.

Senior Israeli officials are confident that the United States and other Security Council members will block any further action against Israel at the United Nations, such as a rejection of its credentials. If not, there have been strong hints from government sources that Israel would retaliate by withdrawing cooperation and vital facilities from the large United Nations peacekeeping operation in the Middle East.

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S African firms back protest over cell death

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg, Feb 10

Most South African employers and employer organizations have given tacit support to the call by black and multiracial trade unions for a half-hour nationwide work stoppage tomorrow morning to mourn and die. Dr Neil Aggett, the young white trade unionist found hanged in his prison cell.

In Parliament in Cape Town, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Police, disclosed in reply to opposition MPs' questions that Dr Aggett had last been visited by relatives on December 31, by a magistrate on January 18 and by an inspector on January 22. He died in the early hours of February 5.

Mr Kobie Coetsee, the Minister of Justice, said that he had received the results of the post-mortem examination but these could not be disclosed because the matter was sub-judge. When the police investigation was complete all relevant documents and information would be forwarded to the Attorney-General who would decide whether to hold an inquest.

Dr Aggett's funeral is to be held on Saturday morning at St Mary's Cathedral, Johannesburg. A meeting to protest against Dr Aggett's death is to be held on Friday in the Johannesburg City Hall and opposition MPs, including Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party, will be among the speakers.

Meanwhile, at the trial of four students charged with communism, security police have been accused of interrogating one of the male defendants while he was naked, handcuffed and wearing leg chains, and of warning a woman defendant that "no one need ever know what happened to you here. We can do anything we want to and sometimes it's more fun getting things out of a woman".

The police reject these accusations. The four students—three men and a woman—are accused of having made posters or placards to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the banned South African Communist Party.

■ A second woman being detained under the security laws has been transferred to a Johannesburg hospital (AAPP reports).

Miss Rene Roux, aged 24, a former researcher at the South African Institute of Race Relations who was detained on November 26, had been vomiting and fainting and was undernourished.

An appeal to employers and trade unions to show restraint during the stoppage.

A move that would have been unthinkable a few years ago, both Assocom (the Association of Chambers of Commerce) and the Federated Chamber of Industries expressed their concern publicly about Dr Aggett's death immediately after it was announced and called for review of the security laws' wide detention-without-trial provisions.

Big business has become alarmed in recent years about growing trade union militancy, in the absence of other legal outlets for black discontent, and much more critical of the economic consequences of apartheid and the restraints it imposes on the mobility, housing and training of black workers, the vast bulk of the labour force.

Support for the unions has also come from the Wittersrand Council of Churches and the South African Jewish Board of Deputies. The council expressed its "deep concern about the harassment of people working in the legitimate area of labour relations", and said that church bells would be rung during tomorrow's work stoppage.

An appeal to employers and trade unions to show restraint during the stoppage.



Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, with his wife Nancy at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, where he underwent heart surgery yesterday.

11 NATIONS REVIEW CHAD FORCE

From Our Correspondent Nairobi, Feb 10

Representatives of 11 African states met in Nairobi today to consider developments in Chad, where an African peacekeeping force is facing financial, logistical and political problems less than two months after moving into the war-torn central African country.

Representatives of Nigeria, Senegal and Zaire, who have contributed troops to the Organization of African Unity force in Chad, were joined by those from Libya, Sudan, Central African Republic, Cameroon, Niger, Togo and Kenya.

After at first refusing to attend the Nairobi meeting, President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad changed his mind and agreed to take part.

One of the problems facing the OAU force is that President Goukouni wants it to support him militarily against his opponents, particularly the forces led by Mr Hissene Habre.

An OAU meeting ended here last night with an apparent compromise decision empowering President Arap Moi of Kenya, the current OAU chairman, to negotiate separately with Morocco and the Algerian-backed Polisario movement on a ceasefire and referendum in the Western Sahara.

The police reject these accusations. The four students—three men and a woman—are accused of having made posters or placards to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of the banned South African Communist Party.

■ A second woman being detained under the security laws has been transferred to a Johannesburg hospital (AAPP reports).

During his five years of office, he has displeased about every government with something to hide by speaking out more strongly in condemnation of human rights violations than any man.

UN dismisses outspoken human rights director

From Alan McGregor, Geneva, Feb 10

The first decision on an important United Nations issue taken at headquarters under Senior Perez de Cuellar, the new Secretary-General, today galvanized delegates in the 43-nation Human Rights Commission.

The director of the human rights division, Mr Theo van Boven, the 47-year-old Dutchman who has made his presence felt since he took the job in May, 1977, announced that he had been dismissed.

"I have had major policy differences with the leadership of the organization in New York—which I may explain at an appropriate time in the future," he said. "My functions will terminate shortly after the present session of the commission (which ends on March 12).

"I have always felt our primary duty is towards the peoples in whose name the United Nations charter was written, and I have maintained that whenever necessary we must speak out on matters of principle, regardless of whom we please or displease within or outside the organization".

Many commission delegates say representations from angry governments as a potent factor in the secretariat's decision to deny Mr van Boven a second term—to which his record has entitled him.

Another development is

the restriction on women travelling alone.

It seems that the Saudi Government is under pressure from the Committee for the Propagation of Virtue and the Prevention of Vice to clamp down on foreigners, and make the pro-Islamic dress less of a dead letter. So far the main beneficiaries have been the merchants who are counting their profits as Western women rush to buy the all-enveloping kaffans and head scarves.

Saudis put clamp on foreigners' freedom

From Our Correspondent Riyadh, Feb 10

The Saudi Arabian Government is apparently beginning a campaign to control the movement and behaviour of foreigners in the country. A series of anti-alcohol raids on compounds has been followed by the arrest of women walking alone at night, and the religious police have been warning husbands not to allow their wives to wear "immoral" dress.

New regulations about free movement round the country have been published after an ex-patriate employee of Lockheed, the American aviation company, escaped from prison while awaiting trial with five colleagues for the alleged manufacture and sale of "saudi".

In future, the police have the right to detain anyone found travelling more than 30 miles away from his place of residence without a specific letter of authorization from his employer. Like many such apparently drastic rules in Saudi Arabia, this will probably remain dormant until there is another alcohol swoop.

Dress regulations are not usually strictly enforced except during Ramadan. But recently there have been a number of raids on big supermarkets by the *mutawwas*, the cane-wielding religious police.

All women wearing trousers, short sleeves, short-skirts, or even waisted dresses, have been gathered into a corner and made to change.

When their husbands come next day to collect them, the *mutawwas* have lectured them to exercise more control over their wives.

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CORRECTION

Facts on Nigeria (February 3) wrongly described the United Arab Emirates as state-controlled. In fact the company is UAC of Nigeria Ltd. Sixty per cent of its shares are held by 135,000 Nigerians, the rest by Unilever PLC.

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Recklessness in rape

Regina v Pigg

Before Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, Mr Justice Talbot and Mr Justice McCowan

Judgment delivered February 5

Where it was alleged that a defendant charged with rape was reckless as to whether or not the victim consented, it was necessary to prove either that he was indifferent and gave no thought to the possibility that the woman might not be consenting, or that he was aware of the possibility that she might not be consenting but nevertheless persisted in having sexual intercourse with her regardless of whether or not she consented.

The relevant appearance for the applicant CD, was on June 26, 1981, when he surrendered to his bail and was accordingly tried summarily in the juvenile court. The justices had precluded themselves from considering pursuant to section 6(1)(b) of the 1969 Act, the proper mode of trial for the applicant, and the two sections, that it did not apply to.

Was there any discretion in the justices to override those provisions?

It was submitted for the applicant CD that section 29 of the 1969 Act (as amended) gave the justices a discretion to override the provisions of section 6(1) of the 1977 Act and section 6(1) of the 1969 Act.

Their Lordships agreed with what was said in the *Amersham* case about that section. It enabled a juvenile court to deal with a case if it was satisfied that he had the right to elect trial by jury pursuant to section 19(1) of the Criminal Law Act 1977; or, alternatively, that the justices in the exercise of their discretion under section 29 of the 1969 Act constituted an appearance for the purposes of the section 6(1) of the 1969 Act, as amended by the 1979 Act, could and should permit him to elect.

Following the *Amersham* case, the justices held that the applicant had no right to elect trial by jury and that if he did so, he was in contempt of court. That is the moment when he would exercise it against the applicant. The applicant sought judicial review of their decision.

On May 26, 1981, NC was charged, inter alia, with assault occasioning actual bodily harm and with assault with intent to rob. At a Walthamstow Juvenile Court on January 7, 1981, The elder defendant D became 17 on February 22, 1981; the applicant on March 31. Having indicated their intention to contest the charges, ARC and the younger defendant were not required to attend court on January 7, but D did so.

D indicated that he too wished to contest the case. He was told by the deputy clerk that he might have to leave the court building and that he could not do so unless he was in custody. He left without surrendering to his bail or appearing in person before the justices. His counsel remained in court and was present when the case was called. The justices adjourned the hearing to March 16, 1981.

The applicant's counsel remained as a matter of courtesy and to discuss the proposed date of the adjourned hearing. All three defendants appeared on March 18, but the case was further adjourned. Finally, on June 17, it was contended for ARC that D, having become 17 on February 22, 1981, was bound to appear on the date of the second charge, and that the jurisdiction of the Magistrates' Court Act 1980? The court in the *St Albans* case thought that

they became employees of or holders of offices of profit from the Crown and as such forfeited the right to represent the public in Parliament, so that the vote on the second reading was invalid.

Mr Martin's reasoning was that there was a fundamental flaw in his case, namely that a court could only look at the parliamentary roll of statutes and if it appeared that an Act had passed both Houses of Parliament and had received the Royal Assent it could look no further. It could not ask whether members of Parliament were or were not dissident at any particular time.

An alternative claim by Mr Martin that he had in effect, by purchasing goods and services, already paid indirectly the bulk of the contribution and was thus entitled under section 32(1) of the Taxes Management Act 1970 to relief for an excessive assessment was also raised.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

required by section 17(3) of the Juries Act 1974.

Mr Paul Worsley, assigned by the Bar Council of Criminal Appeals, for the defendant, Mr Peter Charlesworth, for the prosecutor.

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE, giving the judgment of the court, said that section 17(3) of the Juries Act 1974 provided that a crown court could not accept a majority of two jurors which were required by one of two methods which were available to the court.

If Mikhail Suslov believed in even half of what is written in his political testament, he must have died a very happy man, fully convinced that he had built an imperishable political monument.

It must be pointed out that the majority of Italian Communists appear unconvinced by Suslov's words. A poll by the Communists Party among Fiat workers in Turin shows that only 9 per cent of all the Communist manual workers, and 10 per cent of Communist employees, believe that in the Soviet Union the working class has more rights than in Italy.

Italian Communists know that, after 65 years of communism, the Soviet Union has not even become self-sufficient in food production while the standard of living in the Soviet block, especially in the Soviet Union, is extremely low. And they have seen the revolt of the Polish working class against the communist system.

The Italian Communists' reply to Suslov is an easy one: you keep claiming, they say, that everything is wonderful until you have to admit, after each one of a

series of explosions that everything is going badly.

Arrigo Levi: A Personal View

Why Suslov died a happy man

The last ideological document inspired, if not actually written, by the late Mikhail Suslov, was the scathing denunciation of foreigners in the country. A series of anti-alcohol raids on compounds has been followed by the arrest of women walking alone at night, and the religious police have been warning husbands not to allow their wives to wear "immoral" dress.

As the political testament of the man who was the guardian of orthodoxy in the post-Khrushchev era, this document deserves careful study, not so much for what it says about the Soviet Union and heretics as for what it says about the Soviet Union and the Soviet block.

The main point seems to be a feeling of absolute confidence in the wonderful future, indeed in the wonderful present, of the Soviet world. One cannot find in this text the smallest sign of an awareness that the Soviet system is ridden with many, apparently insoluble problems.

Life under socialism, as seen by Suslov, is marvelously rich and dynamic, the best in the world.

"Radical" solutions are about to be found to all the problems of modern society; energy, the ecology, even food, Italian Communists may think differently only because they have "lost their vision", and not just their faith.

If Mikhail Suslov believed in even half of what is written in his political testament, he must have died a very happy man, fully convinced that he had built an imperishable political monument.

Does this improvement, possibly Suslov's last and most impressive political achievement, reflect a final solution for the future problems of the Soviet system, which are bound to arise out of its failing economic efficiency and out of its unhappyness of its subjects peoples? This seems to be Suslov's message to his successors, to that young generation of Soviet leaders which is just round the corner.

But we do not really know if the improved mechanism for the defence of socialism will work well, in future crises, as Mr Zaglinad believes.

As a reaction, pressure is bound to mount in the West against the continuation of detente policies which include the present generous flow of capital, technology and grain to the ailing Soviet economy. If this flow is stopped, an increase in the domestic difficulties of the Soviet system might put it to a very severe test.

Mikhail Suslov's recipe for his successors.

The transfer of large holdings existing in the UK had already established reservations as to the expatriation of wealth which was a major problem for the Soviet system, which are bound to arise out of its failing economic efficiency and out of the unhappiness of its subjects peoples? This seems to be Suslov's message to his successors, to that young generation of Soviet leaders which is just round the corner.

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series of explosions that everything is going badly.

While the long-standing deposits in sterling funds, which now billions in sterling funds, which were called "tax havens", were used to invest in the UK, the cost was high.

When the UK banks were suspended in 1979, the banking infrastructure in London was readied to immediate flow.

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These decisions, in particular, R v Lawrence, constrained the court to come to the conclusion that to prove that a man was reckless it had to be proved either that he was indifferent and gave no thought to the possibility that the woman might not be consenting, or that he was aware of the possibility that she might not be consenting but nevertheless persisted regardless of whether she consented or not.

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Accordingly, the judge's direction could not be faulted and the aspect of the defendant's appeal failed.

Their Lordships certified the following questions as points of law of public general importance:

1. Whether it was necessary in order to comply with the terms of section 17(3) of the Juries Act 1974, for the foreman of the jury, in the open court, to state the number of jurors who agreed to and dissented from the verdict.

In the present case the foreman had stated only that 10 of the 12

Britain's offshore funds, it is claimed, offer an unrivalled combination of assets: political stability, tax efficiency, flexibility and immediate access to the City's unique management skills. How valid are these claims and what are their implications for the investor?

Offshore investment

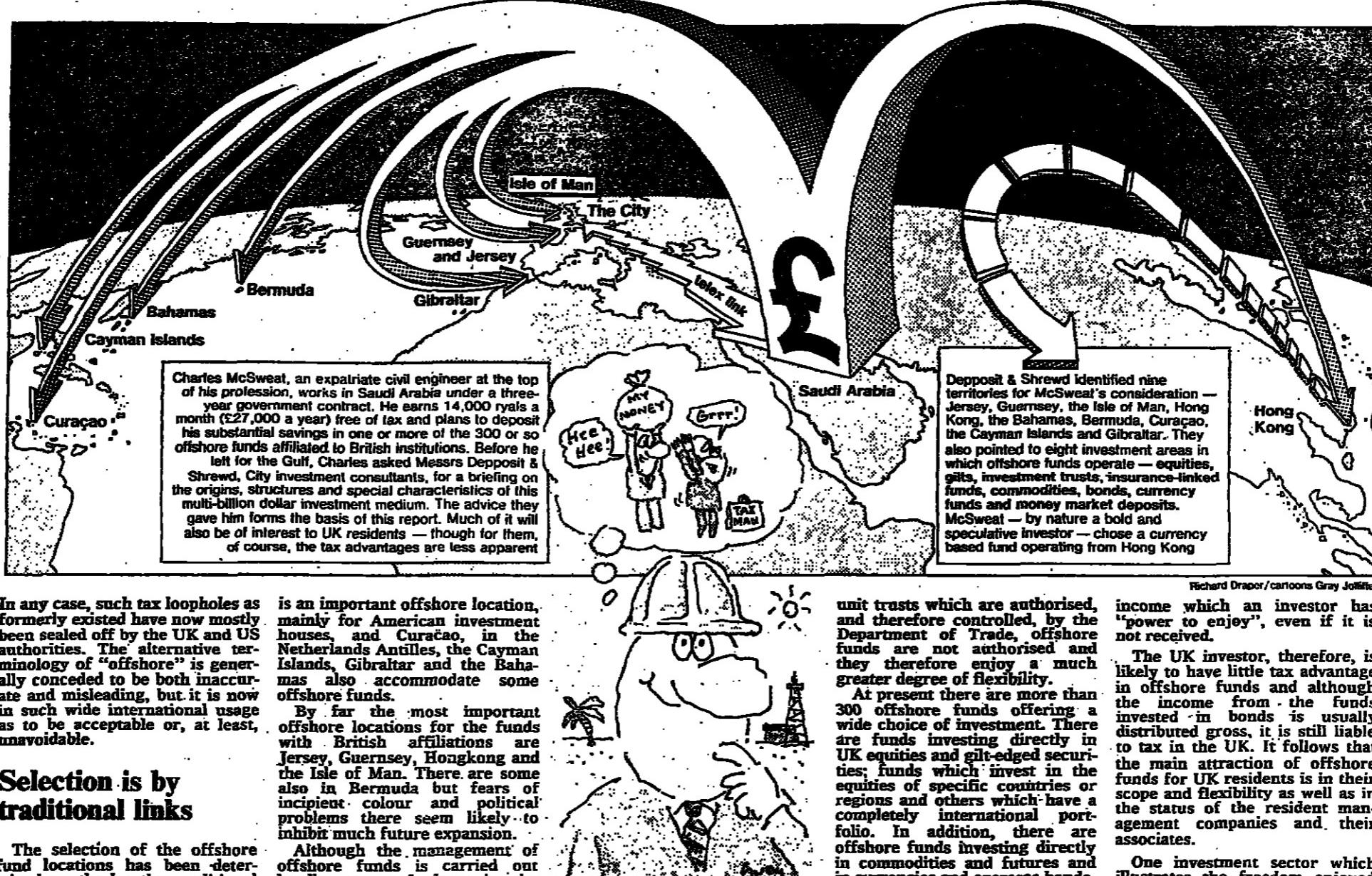
During the past two decades three factors combined to create the conditions for the development of the UK offshore investment industry. One was the significant increase in the number of expatriate Britons earning largely tax-free salaries abroad. Having no UK tax liability and no wish to attract any they deposited their considerable savings in locations with low or nil tax systems like the Channel Islands, Hong Kong, the Isle of Man and Bermuda.

The other two factors were the UK exchange control regulations: their existence and then their suspension in 1979. While the exchange controls continued, the buyers of shares in foreign companies paid a premium over the prevailing exchange rate. Although the premium was returned to them when they sold, they were then required to surrender part of it to the Bank of England. That penalty forced many UK holders of large investment portfolios, including some of the major pension funds, to seek a location in which their investments could be managed without interference.

The transfer of such, often very large, holdings mainly to those existing locations which had already established sound reputations as careful custodians of the expatriate funds placed with them, was effected usually by one of two methods: those investments which had already incurred the currency premium had paid the price and were free to go; in other cases it was necessary to open funds in the new location in exchange for sterling deposits in London but the cost of such back-to-back loans was high.

When the UK exchange controls were suspended in October 1979, the banking and investment infrastructure in those overseas locations was ready to receive the immediate flow of sterling deposits and investments which has been maintained ever since.

Although the locations selected for the management of these UK funds, which now total several billions in sterling, have been called "tax havens", the implication of tax avoidance, though itself a perfectly legal stratagem, was always inappropriate so far as concerned the great bulk of expatriates' holdings: there is no avoidance where there is no tax.



In any case, such tax loopholes as formerly existed have now mostly been sealed off by the UK and US authorities. The alternative terminology of "offshore" is generally conceded to be both inaccurate and misleading, but it is now in such wide international usage as to be acceptable or, at least, unavoidable.

Selection is by traditional links

The selection of the offshore fund locations has been determined partly by the traditional links of individual banking and investment houses and also by such factors as political stability, language, communications, commercial and legal systems, banking practices and by geographical proximity.

Switzerland and Luxembourg, with their well-developed banking traditions and comprehensive regulations, are prominent offshore territories; Bermuda, too,

is an important offshore location, mainly for American investment houses, and Curacao, in the Netherlands Antilles, the Cayman Islands, Gibraltar and the Bahamas also accommodate some offshore funds.

By far the most important offshore locations for the funds with British affiliations are Jersey, Guernsey, Hong Kong and the Isle of Man. There are some also in Bermuda but fears of incipient colour and political problems there seem likely to inhibit much future expansion.

Although the management of offshore funds is carried out locally, most of those in the Channel Islands, Hong Kong and the Isle of Man are affiliated to merchant banks, unit trust groups and other investment houses in the City of London. These institutions act in a strictly advisory role, but it is reasonable to say that some of the best brains in the City are now engaged in this field. There is little doubt that the association of such reputable houses with the

resident management companies has done much to elevate both the investment capacity of the territories and the offshore concept generally.

While the funds remain attractive as a tax-efficient investment for expatriates, there are advantages, too, for UK residents. One is that, unlike conventional UK

unit trusts which are authorised, and therefore controlled, by the Department of Trade, offshore funds are not authorised and they therefore enjoy a much greater degree of flexibility.

At present there are more than 300 offshore funds offering a wide choice of investment. There are funds investing directly in UK equities and gilt-edged securities; funds which invest in the equities of specific countries or regions and others which have a completely international portfolio. In addition, there are offshore funds investing directly in commodities and futures and in currencies and overseas bonds.

As a general rule the offshore equity funds tend to concentrate on growth rather than income which is usually reinvested in the fund. This, however, may not necessarily be advantageous to UK residents even though the only apparent tax liability is for capital gain on eventual sale. In fact, the Inland Revenue can use the Income & Corporation Taxes Act of 1970 to assess tax on

income which an investor has "power to enjoy", even if it is not received.

The UK investor, therefore, is likely to have little tax advantage in offshore funds and although the income from the funds invested in bonds is usually distributed gross, it is still liable to tax in the UK. It follows that the main attraction of offshore funds for UK residents is in their scope and flexibility as well as in the status of the resident management companies and their associates.

One investment sector which illustrates the freedom enjoyed by offshore funds is commodities. Authorized unit trusts are not allowed to invest directly in commodities, though they do invest in the shares of commodity companies. An offshore fund, however, can invest directly and there are now funds with investments in gold, copper, silver, platinum, sapphires and many other commodities dealt in on the international markets. There are

also commodity funds which use all the investment opportunity from the actual commodity to shares in processing companies.

The biggest recent development, however, has been seen in the growth of money funds. These can be either managed currency funds or those concentrating on money market deposits. Both types have grown impressively since the suspension of UK exchange controls.

Currency funds try for growth

Currency funds specialize in taking advantage of exchange fluctuations in the main currencies and aim to provide both growth and income. So far they have not been in business long enough to provide much evidence of performance but (as Lorna Bourke points out elsewhere in this report) the signs are encouraging.

Like some currency funds, the offshore deposit funds enable investors to reduce their tax liability by turning income into capital appreciation. Investments are made in the shares of a company holding money market deposits, and the value is reflected in the price of the company's shares.

These types of offshore fund exemplify the flexibility and the capacity for innovation of the management companies and their advisory associates. But one of the most pressing questions now hanging over the future growth of all offshore funds is whether UK exchange controls will be revived by the present government or its successor.

The general feeling in the City, as well as in the offshore locations, is that the impetus given by the suspension of exchange controls is unlikely to disappear even if current fears are justified. Obviously, one can only guess at the severity and scope of any future controls that might be introduced. But experience shows that if a price must be paid to invest offshore, there are likely to be many prepared to pay it. In the meantime, investors might reasonably expect that their existing offshore holdings will be valued at a premium if exchange controls are restored.

Alan Grainge



Our world investment route map

In the words of the song 'money makes the world go round'. With Kleinwort Benson Investment Management Limited it's the other way around.

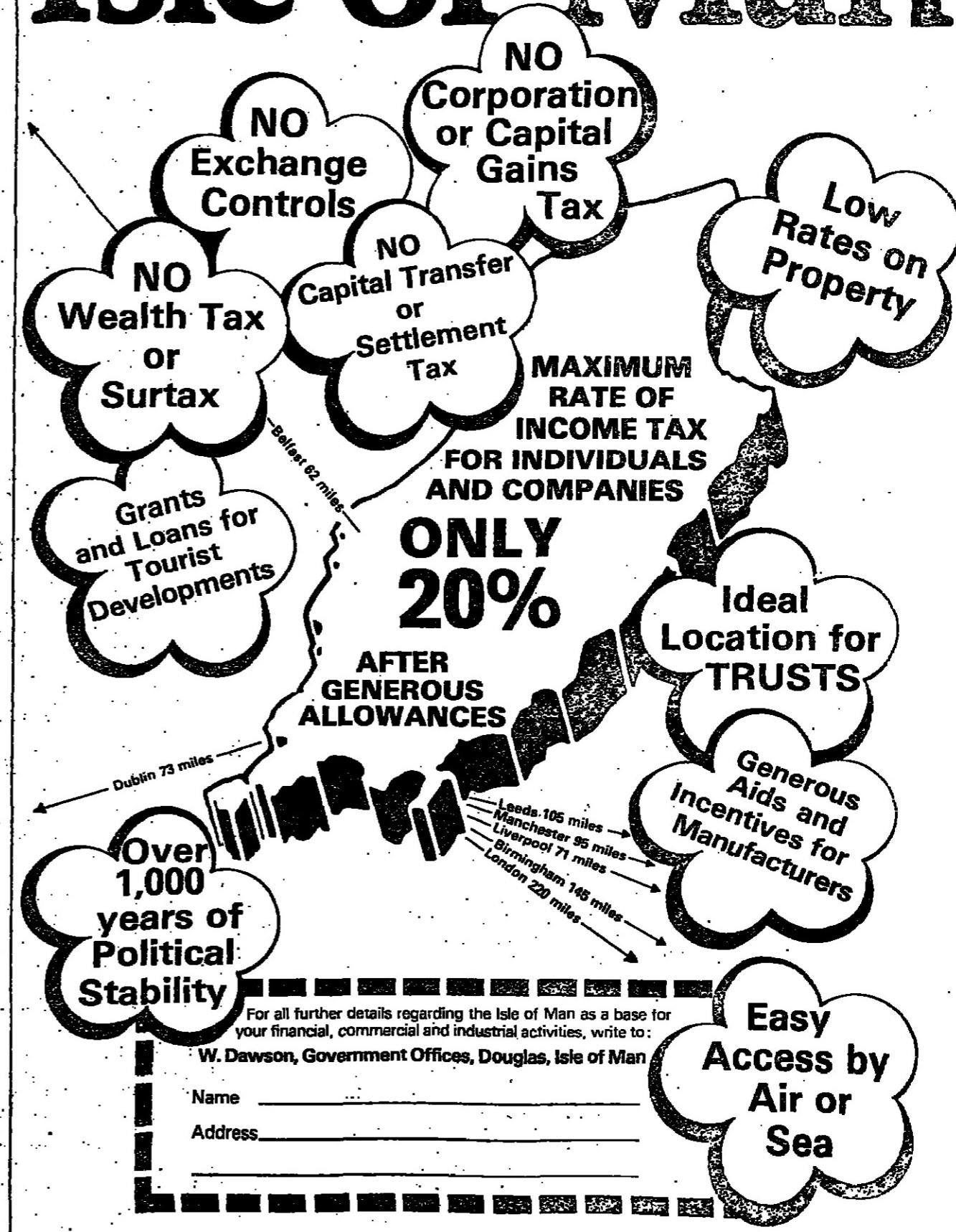
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- 2 Investment. Which currency would you choose?
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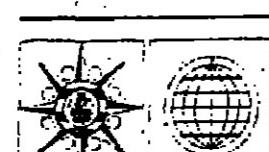
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OFFSHORE INVESTMENT

John Whitmore examines prospects for the reimposition of exchange controls

and their potential effect on the market; Alan Grainge covers the range of investment possibilities and offers advice on how to select sectors and locations.

Questions that have to be asked

Investors looking at the potentials of offshore funds will need to ask themselves, and perhaps also the management company, rather more questions than if they were considering an authorised unit trust. That is not solely because of the absence of a Department of Trade authorization, the status of the associated City banking or investment house can usually be taken as an acceptable alternative to official authorization for many of the funds.

But there will be questions to ask, for instance, about the location of the fund. Is it politically and economically stable? The economic question may not, in fact, be so difficult to answer because the competition between offshore territories is now so keen. All are anxious to develop the kind of economic and financial structure which will retain the funds already established and attract new funds. A key factor, however, will clearly be the geographical location.

The management company's performance record will be another question to be considered, especially from

the aspect of particular funds compared with other management funds in the same investment sectors. The currency of the fund will also be very relevant in the context of performance, because there will be no satisfaction in a fund which gains, say, 50 per cent if the currency in which it is denominated depreciates by 50 per cent in relation to the investor's own base currency.

Two other questions to be asked are: What is the tax position of the fund and the investors in it? and How quickly can the investment be liquidated?

The charges levied by offshore fund managers are also worthy of enquiry. In general, they are similar to those of authorized unit trusts but the range is wider and in some cases there are performance fees which can be between 10 and 20 per cent. A point which can be important is the annual charge. If sometimes happens that the quoted figure does not include certain items such as custody, trustee or audit charges. Fees paid to external advisers may also be additional to the quoted

annual management charge. Quite apart from performance, however, the investor in offshore funds may find it worth looking at both the old established funds and the biggest. The three biggest funds invested in the UK for instance, are Old Court Management, the publication specializing in such factors, shows that the Far East funds' performance over the last 12 months is easily superior to that of any other sector. The leading position is occupied by Henderson Baring's Malaysia & Singapore fund, launched in March 1980, in which 1,000 units after 12 months were valued at £1,865. Others to show considerable growth over 12 months were the Japan Technology Fund (£1,414), Henderson Japan (£1,293), JP Japan (£1,291) and Cartmore Japan (£1,284).

Another good performance sector over the past 12 months has been commodity funds. The outstanding funds here have been Unilever Sapphire, managed by Richardson Life Assurance, and Normandy Commodity Trust, managed by Chevton Commodities, both located in the Isle of Man.

A.G.

A wide choice of foreign funds

The proliferation of offshore funds with British affiliation probably offers as much variety and opportunity as any investors are likely to seek. In relation to the size of the domestic investment, indeed these UK funds are almost certainly bigger and more comprehensive than their counterparts linked to the other main financial centres.

One essential characteristic, however, of offshore investment management, as well as its location, is that it is supranational and some investors may reasonably wish to explore the opportunities offered by funds managed by, or affiliated to, foreign investment houses. Prominent among these are: Adige Investment of Munich; BIA Bond Investments (Zug, Switzerland); Bank of America International (Luxembourg); Capidex (Geneva); Eurabond Holdings (Curaçao); Investment Advisers (Houston, Texas) and The Korea Trust (Seoul).

In considering the very wide range on offer, it is necessary to understand that any fund can be considered to be offshore if it is not required to be authorized by the Department of Trade. In theory, this will include the American mutual funds and other foreign analogues of

the UK unit trust and, to the extent that they are investing in offshore locations, they are worth considering as alternatives to funds with British connexions.

The American offshore funds located in Bermuda are now very extensive and many of them have demonstrated a characteristic flair for innovation which has attracted international investment funds.

A new development for UK investors is the management company which places clients' deposits in existing offshore funds. One of these is Mannin International, based in the Isle of Man. A similar scheme has recently been launched by the Unilever group which has created investment links with two successful offshore fund groups, GT Management and Henderson Baring.

But it is probably true to say that the private investor in offshore funds is seeking, both the challenges and the opportunities offered by markets of all kinds throughout the world. With no UK exchange control regulations to worry about, the intensification of competition between the investment management groups seems likely to ensure that such firms will be satisfied.

Whatever form of offshore investment an individual might choose, a Hongkong fund with a chance of bigger profits but a risk, also, of bigger losses.

A.G.

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Focus on the Channel Isles: Alan Grainge visits the twin-engined power house of the offshore industry

Much more than tourism and tomatoes

With neither a stock exchange nor a skyscraper between them, St Helier and St Peter Port, the two main towns of Jersey and Guernsey, can nevertheless claim to be centres of international finance. The 1970s were a decade of growth for banking and finance on both islands. But in this particular context it would be wrong to consider the Channel Islands as a whole, and not just because of the traditional rivalry. One reason which makes it necessary to consider the two islands separately is budgetary: Jersey's detailed report of the 1981 financial statement was published last December, but Guernsey's will not appear until next month.

There is already plenty of evidence, however, to show how the finances of both islands have benefited from the development of banking and investment management.

In St Helier, Senator Ralph Vibert, whose office as president of the finance and economics committee makes him effectively Jersey's Chancellor of the Exchequer, speaks modestly of the £14m surplus he was able to report to the States in December.

"We are very fortunate to have two thriving industries in Jersey... tourism and finance," he says. "This year they should each contribute about 35 per cent to our tax revenue."

In 1980 their respective contributions were 38 and 25 per cent, a clear indication of the increased importance of the finance sector.

The international nature of Jersey's development, both as a finance centre and commercially, is now the island's most significant recent trend apart from overall growth. New company registrations were 2,020 in 1979, 2,288 in 1980 and 1,844 in the first nine months of 1981. In these three periods the new investment companies registered totalled 656, 801 and 538 respectively. But well over half of these were registered by residents outside the British Isles.

Commenting on this trend, Senator Vibert says: "I welcome the increase in foreign companies and international investors. It no way lessens our attachment to the UK but it makes us less dependent and that must be beneficial to Jersey."

"Finance, after all, is essentially international: indeed, one of our advantages as a finance centre, apart from the obvious ones of political stability and communication, is that we are far better placed than America or the Far East for dealing in such markets as the Eurobond market. To some degree, of course, that is because our geographical position lies between the eastern and western time zones."

Guernsey's policy, like that of Jersey, is to control its commercial development and ensure that only reputable people and companies are

allowed to do business there. "We must be the only place in the world," says Senator Vibert, "to have a law designed to damp down business. That is our Regulation of Undertakings Law, which was introduced in 1974 when the population was rising too rapidly through immigration. In a small island there is always likely to be a conflict between the need to preserve the environment and economic expansion."

"After allowing for that, however, I do not think we have by any means reached our peak as a finance centre. That may possibly come within the next ten years or so."

Jersey's highly respected economic adviser, Mr Colin Powell, provides further evidence of the contribution made to the economy by finance sector activities. "In 1980 the deposit-taking institutions registered under the Depositors and Investors Law produced profits of around £30 million. With employment a little in excess of 1,000, the average tax paid per employee on those profits was just under £6,000 a year."

The best performing institutions, however, produced tax on profits well in excess of £20,000 per employee."

Mr Powell also speaks with satisfaction of the international character of Jersey's recent development. "The growth in finance centre activities is partly reflected in the deposits of the banks. In June last year, they totalled £10,000 million, compared with £7,700 million in June 1980. Of that total, some 70 per cent is in currencies other than sterling."

An additional indication of the international trend in Jersey was the establishment in 1981 of three more foreign banks in St Helier. These were the Berliner Handels and Frankfurter Bank, The Bankers Trust (America) and the Allied Irish Bank.

"The continued growth of finance centre activities," says Mr Powell, "was helped by such external factors as the abolition of UK exchange control in 1979. But for the most part the decision of non-residents to use the island results from the increasing worldwide recognition of Jersey as a respectable finance centre."

Like others in St Helier, especially bankers already established there, Mr Powell emphasizes the strict control procedures employed. "Our policy has always been to go for first-class names. You will not find 400 banks here as you might in some other offshore locations. We have, in fact, 36 banks, and most are internationally renowned."

The controls apply also to immigration. This is now restricted to 250 working applicants a year, though the limit on millionaires allowed into Jersey is now down to only 15 a year.

But even if there are 15 wealthy people who can find



Senator Ralph Vibert, president, finance and economics committee, Jersey: a £14m surplus.

Finance is not seasonal

The Channel Islands have a history of adaptability to change. In the past 200 years they have relied successively on cider, knitwear, shipbuilding, agriculture and, more recently, for their revenue. Now the main providers are tourism and finance. But while the tourists come and go the banker, investment analysts and portfolio managers stay: finance is not seasonal.

The authorities of both Jersey and Guernsey have set themselves high standards.

In the genteel thoroughfares of the two capitals, St Helier and St Peter Port, the names of distinguished City banking and investment houses place the matter beyond argument. Rothschild, Lazard, Hill Samuel, Hamon and others of similar kind stand, discreetly displayed, alongside those of Prudential, Fidelity, Save & Prosper and Tyndall. Another City name recently added to the list is that of Schroder, which has just established five new funds in Guernsey.

Offshore fund management now represents a significant part of the investment activities of the Channel Islands companies associated with these houses.

The funds offer a spread of investment opportunities which British unit trusts are unable to match and which for the British investor is their main attraction. Most of them report that about 80 per cent of their investors are from outside Britain. Yet, one prominent banker in St Helier explained: "There seems to be a psychological urge, which many British residents find irresistible, to select an offshore fund even though there is little tax saving for them, or indeed none. It is probably as much an expression of freedom as anything."

This is well illustrated by the successful Channel Islands funds specializing in gilt-edged stocks, among

which the Anchor and Arbutnott funds are prominent. Holders of these stocks receive their interest without deduction of tax and the funds therefore make their distributions of income tax-free to the investors.

For expatriates with no British tax liability that is clearly advantageous, but British investors are still required to pay tax on such receipts.

Even so, many see an advantage in the "tax holiday" they receive through not having to pay the tax for at least another 12 months.

Offshore funds managed in Jersey and Guernsey total £130, and the present value of

CHANNEL ISLAND OFFSHORE FUNDS (Jersey and Guernsey)

	25
Gilt funds	22
International funds	18
United Kingdom equities	14
North American funds	14
British equities	14
Money market funds	12
Far Eastern funds	9
Commodity funds	5
Sources: Tower Matthews & Cave	

their underlying investments is approaching £1,250,000. In the British Equities sector, the third largest (see table attached) the biggest is the Old Court Smaller Companies Fund, an associate of N. M. Rothschild, with investments of £23,300,000. Two other Rothschild associates, Old Court Commodity Trust and Old Court Dollar Commodity Trust, dominate the commodity fund sector.

In the money market sector the sterling deposit funds of Lazard, Save & Prosper and Old Court are the largest. But for investors seeking the potential offered by industrial equity shares, the North American, Far Eastern and international sectors contain funds with the most interesting portfolios.

Among the North American funds the RBC Fund, a

subsidiary of the Royal Bank of Canada, has been the top performer over the past seven years, with about 80 per cent of its investment in American equities and the rest in Canadian shares. The two biggest funds in this sector are Fidelity with investments valued at \$34m, and Kleinwort Benson United States Growth, with a fund valued at \$23m. Both are invested exclusively in American shares.

The Far Eastern funds contain some of the largest investment portfolios. In particular, there are the Fidelity Far East Fund, valued at \$114m, and Fidelity Pacific, with a portfolio of \$138m.

In the international sector Britannia Universal Growth, valued at \$11m, has been a good performer over a three-year term. Although its main objective is to invest in all the major stock markets, up to 25 per cent of the fund's assets may be invested in commodities. Biggest funds in this sector are Lazard, valued at \$92.5m, and Fidelity with \$53m invested.

Resident investment managers recognize that the international character of the Channel Islands finance centres is of special significance. The variety and size of the funds established there certainly reflect this aspect, which is confirmed by Mr Philip de Carteret, one of St Helier's leading stockbrokers.

"We have always tended to look at investment from an international viewpoint. That is because of the sophisticated kind of investors we have always had resident here. But we do not claim to be experts in all the stock markets throughout the world. If, for instance, a client wishes to invest in Japan then I would naturally recommend him to look at a Japanese fund. The same would equally apply to other regions."

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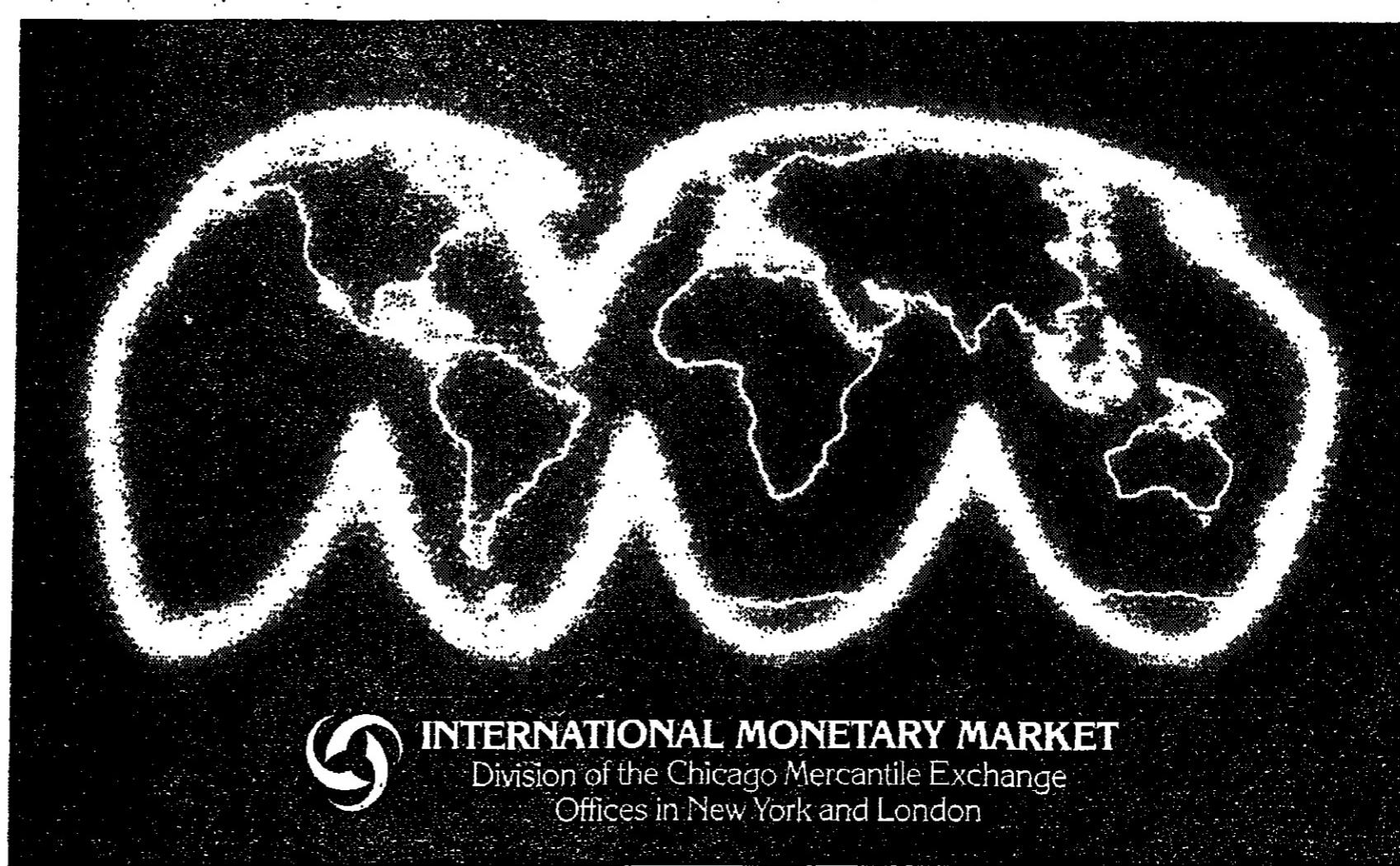
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OFFSHORE INVESTMENT

Lorna Bourke traces the rapid growth of investment in currencies. Michael Prest identifies the attractions and pitfalls of commodity funds.

Playing the swings on world currency markets

The real success story of the past two years in terms of offshore investment has been the currency funds set up on the removal of exchange controls in October 1979. Fund managers wasted no time in establishing a range of offshore investment funds designed to cater for the British-based market, but were surprised to find that the newly liberated British investor was less than enthusiastic.

The only funds to take off were those which made straightforward investments in currencies. Rightly or wrongly, private investors felt they could understand currency fluctuations rather better than the intricacies of overseas stockmarkets.

Most of the currency funds which have emerged over the past two years have been based in the Channel Islands and are run along the lines of unit trusts, although they are technically different animals.

They come in two types: managed funds where the manager takes decisions on which currencies to hold in a mixed portfolio, and Old Court International Reserves, run by Rothschild Asset Management. This is the only fund which gives the investor a range of currencies from which to make a choice.

Rothschild's formula of letting the investor make his own mistakes has obvious appeal for both the fund manager (who is not obliged to take responsibility for decisions) and the investor.

Rothschild launched the Guernsey-based funds in July 1980 and since that time has taken in a massive \$230m, invested in 11 currencies: American, Canadian and Singapore dollars, Swiss franc, lira, Deutschmark, guilder, French franc, Belgian franc and sterling. The greater proportion of these funds has been riding on the US dollar.

Investors make their own choice of currency and can switch between currencies at no charge. There is an overall management fee of 0.75 per cent a year — but no initial charge. Income is rolled-up within the fund and no dividends are paid.

Nigel made all his money by investing all his money in money. And if you ask me he's even more puzzled about it than I am.



Investors with more than £100,000 can, however, opt for Rothschild's managed portfolio service where, for a fee, Rothschild makes the currency decisions managing the portfolio on a discretionary basis. Rothschild is advising investors to stick with the traditionally hard currencies Swiss franc, Deutschmark, US dollar and sterling.

Envious eyes have been cast in Rothschild's direction by others, including Mr Howard Flight who manages Guinness Mahon's currency fund. Flight was first off the mark with a managed fund — Guinness Mahon International Fund, based in

Guernsey and launched in 1980. But he is known to be working on a range of funds similar in concept to the Rothschild service.

Most of the currency funds, with the exception of Old Court International Reserves, follow the Guinness Mahon managed formula.

None has been as successful as Old Court, not least because they all levy a front-end charge, while Rothschild makes none. The very takes the form of a 5 per cent spread (in most cases) between "bid" and "offer" prices of units. This means that if investors were to buy and sell on the same day there would automatically be a loss of 5 per cent of the initial investment.

Until relatively recently, Britannia was the only other fund to have no front-end load, but in November of last year a 5 per cent initial charge was introduced in line with other funds in the market. This acts as a fairly powerful deterrent to would-be investors and much of Rothschild's success is undoubtedly attributable to its lack of front-end load.

"We have a very flexible

approach and are not taking a very long-term view," comments Mr. Stuart Goldsmith, investment director of Britannia. In early January Britannia's fund was 32 per cent invested in sterling, 23 per cent in the US dollar with a 20 per cent French franc holding. By the end of the month the proportions had changed significantly — 25 per cent sterling, 32 per cent US dollar and 26 per cent French franc.

Like Britannia, most of the managed currency funds are actively traded — fund managers feel they cannot afford to take long-term views and in some cases time horizons may well be days rather than weeks.

It is this volatility which has proved the lure for private investors. Anyone remotely interested in investment could not have failed to notice the 23 per cent appreciation in the US dollar during the first half of 1981.

However, Rothschild's approach of letting the investor make his own mistakes is undoubtedly the more successful of the two. There are few bouquets for the fund manager who not only gets it wrong — but also charges the client 5 per cent for the advice.

"Our fund is very actively traded," says a spokesman for Vanuatu, the Jersey-based unit-linked life subsidiary of the Prudential Assurance Co. Launched in May 1981, Vanuatu now stands at £18.5m, having shown 18 per cent capital appreciation over the period and paid an interim dividend of 4 per cent last October.

Pure currency funds are rather thin on the ground but there is a wide choice of bond and cash funds on the market — many of which were set up to cater for the expatriate market.

Interest is expected to grow in pure currency investment, however. The volatility displayed across the exchanges in recent years is not expected to diminish, and investors have become increasingly aware of the speculative opportunities afforded by these currency movements, illustrated in the table.

LB

Driven off by official caution

Commodity funds are still frowned on by the regulatory authorities in Britain. Despite the eminent respectability of the main London markets and trading houses, there can be little doubt that commodity dealing and investment still carry a stigma.

Unlike the United States, where the proverbial conversation with a taxi driver can as easily turn to hog belly futures as to the fate of the New York Mets, commodity investment in this country is inching towards social acceptance.

So it is that the brass plates of St Helier in Jersey or Douglas in the Isle of Man are increasingly likely to indicate the presence of an offshore commodity fund. There are now about 30 such funds open to British and other investors, managed by about a dozen companies.

The comparative success of the funds, despite a very

difficult two years in the commodity markets, has encouraged the creation of new ones, and several are likely to be announced this year.

Most of the funds have the same structure. A London controlling company, often the subsidiary of a well-known commodity trading establishment quoted on the Stock Exchange, provides the essential research support, individual expertise in markets where personal experience can be vital, computer facilities and the like.

The reputation of this company rests on its success and probity and it is here that the investor can seek redress in the courts or from the Department of Trade. A fully offshore company may be beyond legal reach.

The master company in turn controls a management company and probably a commodity broking subsidiary.

This somewhat unwieldy arrangement is necessitated by one fact: the Department of Trade will not recognise onshore commodity unit trusts. And unit trusts are the most practical way of dividing the fund's profits (or losses) among investors.

Although such trusts have been run for over a decade, the Department adheres to the view that commodities are too risky and complicated for the small investor who is typically interested in unit

trusts. The commodity stigma has stuck.

Tax considerations also inevitably play a part. But in this case they are not always decisive. The chances are that a United Kingdom resident will be liable to capital gains tax on profits from selling units and to income tax on cash distributions from the fund.

The chief advantage is that, in the Isle of Man, for instance, a commodity dealing company incorporated, managed and controlled there will pay Maax tax on profits at 20 per cent. Profits distributed to the fund by the dealing company reduce the dealing company's tax liability, but if distributed to investors incur a 20 per cent withholding tax.

So far as the investor resident in the United Kingdom is concerned, therefore,

Continued on opposite page

Management companies and/or distributors of 207 offshore funds

Key	No of funds	Location	Funds
A UK (inc equities and money funds)	24	Tyndall Group	Jersey ABC F
B International (inc equities, bonds and currencies)	43	Tyndall Group	Bermuda B
C North America (inc equities and money funds)	24	Warburg Investment Management	Isle of Man A D E F
D Commodity funds	29	Worldwide Growth Management	Jersey B C
E Gifts and/or high-yielding funds	39	Hill Samuel Investment Management International	Luxembourg B
F Far East (inc equities and money funds)	48	Hill Samuel Investment Management International	Jersey A B E
Company		Qwest Fund Management (Jersey)	Switzerland B C F
Arbutnott Securities (CI)		Drayton Montagu Portfolio Management	Jersey B E
Bartican Managers (Jersey)		Phoenix International Life Assurance	Guernsey B C E F
Barclays Unicorn International (Isle of Man)		GT Management	London B E
Barclays Unicorn International (CI)		GT Management (Asia)	Hong Kong C F
Bishopsgate Commodity Services		GT (Bermuda)	Bermuda B F
Bridge Management		Allen Harvey & Ross Investment Management	Jersey A E
Britannia International Investment Management		Henderson Baring (Guernsey), Barfield Trust	Guernsey C E
Charterhouse Japhet (Jersey)		National Westminster Jersey Fund Managers	Jersey A B E
Comhill Insurance (Guernsey)		Pacific Basin Management Co.	Luxembourg F
Delta International Management Co		Brown Shipley Trust Co. (Jersey)	Jersey A E
Fidelity International (CI)		Gartmore Fund Managers (CI)	Jersey E
First General Unit Managers		Eastern Management	Hong Kong F
Gartmore Investment Management		Sentry Assurance International Management International	Bermuda B
Gartmore Fund Managers (Far East)		Kleinwort Benson (Guernsey) Fund Managers	Bermuda B
Hambro Pacific Fund Management		Lazard Securities (Jersey)	Guernsey B C E F
Hambros Fund Managers (CI)		Capital Asset Managers	Jersey B
Henderson Baring Fund Managers		RBC Investment Managers	Guernsey B C
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OFFSHORE INVESTMENT

Drew Johnston examines tax legislation in the wake of the Vestey exposé. Alan Grainge discusses the significance of the captive insurance business for offshore locations, particularly the Isle of Man

Now the tax havens have almost had their day

Public awareness of offshore funds' failure in tax havens was boosted over a year ago after revelations of the spectacular success of the Vestey family in shielding its private fortune from the Inland Revenue. Unfortunately for private investors many of the tax avoidance techniques used by the Vestleys have been made obsolete. Some succeeded because they were long-established — going back in some cases to 1912 — and others have been countered by anti-avoidance legislation.

The position now is that for purely tax-saving purposes, and in the case of most British residents, use of offshore funds is of dubious benefit. It is law a resident of the United Kingdom is liable to tax on all his income or gains, whether from Britain or overseas sources. Exceptions to this are strictly limited. A British resident is defined as a person who is physically present in the United Kingdom for a full tax year (April 6 through to April 5); or who visits the country year after year so that his visits become part of his habits of life; or if he has a house here and makes one visit to Britain in the tax year; or, finally, if he is a British subject ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom who has left the country only for the purpose of occasional overseas residence.

British taxes on individuals are popularly regarded as being among the highest in the industrialized world, but this is not borne out by the statistics. An OECD survey published last February in the Central Statistical Office journal, *Economic Trends*, showed that in 1978 Sweden, Norway, The Netherlands, Belgium, West Germany and France all derived higher proportions of tax and social security contributions from gnp than the United Kingdom.

This was before the tax cuts carried out by the present Government in 1979. And though the tax burden on the individual has risen since then, higher rates of tax are still substantially lower than their pre-1979 levels. Under the last Labour Government, individuals in

Britain faced marginal tax rates of 98 per cent. (This happened because the highest rate of tax on earned income was 83 per cent, and the highest rate of tax surcharge on investment income was 15 per cent.) Now, the maximum marginal tax rate is 75 per cent. (Top rate is 60 per cent and investment income surcharge is 15 per cent.)

It could be argued that a rate of 75 per cent is still too high, but reduction of tax rates in 1979 alongside the ending of exchange controls took steam out of the growth in use of offshore funds by individual British investors. Their use continues, of course, but not principally for tax purposes.

As other parts of this survey explain, the fear of exchange controls being reimposed, either by this or a future Government, is a powerful motivating factor for investing in offshore funds. Anecdotal evidence from top tax accountants points to a continuing move among very wealthy individuals to shift capital out of Britain into havens such as Switzerland. But the main reasons for doing so are not related to gaining tax advantages. Heavy transfers of capital to Switzerland have also been made in the past year from France and West

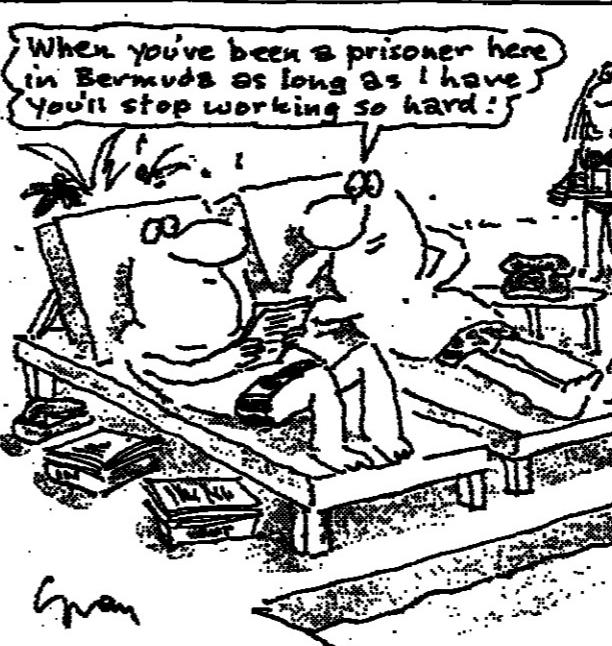
Germany as a result of income arising in one country which is remitted to another.

But escaping British tax entirely is made as difficult as possible by the Inland Revenue through use of Section 478 of the Taxes Act 1970. This prevents transfer of assets abroad which result in income being made payable to anyone resident in Great Britain abroad.

The theoretical implications of S478 are immense since it empowers the Inland Revenue to tax individuals on the undistributed profits of any foreign company of which he is a shareholder. This is intended to hit offshore funds where the name of the tax game for individuals is to see that investment income is converted into capital. Income attracts tax at up to 75 per cent, whereas capital is taxed at a maximum of 30 per cent.

In practice, the Revenue applies the section only in cases where foreign assets are closely controlled by a small number of British taxpayers. But the value to the investor of converting income to capital is also hit by the operation of tax treaties between sovereign states.

Tax treaties codify financial relations between countries. In practice they stop



Laws to attract and hold captives

Insurance has become one of the more lucrative of offshore financial activities — so much so that some locations have recently introduced new legislation in order to attract what have become known as captive insurance companies.

Bermuda has established itself as the main location for such companies. They have been formed there mainly by large American multinationals, especially the oil companies, to take advantage of the generous tax laws. Annual premiums are not paid to a conventional insurance company, instead they are paid to the offshore captive, which then offloads most of the risk. These captives pay no taxes on their profits and soon build up very considerable reserves.

The term captive has apparently been carefully chosen to satisfy the domestic revenue authorities that the offshore company has an essentially alien, though admittedly close relationship with the multinational which formed it. Alternative terms such as "tied" or "tame" or "inhouse", would clearly not be adequate for that purpose.

Legislation in Guernsey has enabled the island to establish a lead in captive insurance business over Jersey and the Isle of Man.

Jersey, however, is now working on changing its legislative framework to remove the barrier to captive insurance companies and the Isle of Man passed a new law last November to encourage their formation.

Explaining the background to the Isle of Man's new legislation, Mr William Dawson, the Government Treasurer, says: "The Isle of Man's insurance business can be divided into two groups. In the first are the branches of well-known insurance groups providing insurance for residents. In the second are insurance companies set up to provide cover mainly for non-resident operations."

The first of these groups will expand only according to the general insurance requirements of the residents and any major expansion of the insurance sector must, therefore, rely on the growth of the second group. Should such an expansion take place there will be a demand for people with insurance skills and for others to perform a wide range of skilled and routine tasks.

"All these will require both housing and office accommodation. The Isle of Man, unlike many other low-tax areas, is in a unique position: it has the space to expand both from the point of view of commercial activity and population. It also has the political and fiscal stability on par with Bermuda." AG

Driven off by official caution/continued from opposite page.

the tax advantages which are invariably the main reason for venturing offshore are not crucial to commodity funds. Indeed, if they could operate legally insurance fund managers would be only too happy.

It would avoid attenuated chains of command and communication, themselves a cost, and wipe out the dubious image which always attaches to offshore financial activity.

But investors should also take other factors into account. The tax position notwithstanding, the vital element is obviously the quality of fund management and, by extension, the way in which the fund is invested.

Judging management quality is difficult, partly because it depends on whether one is measuring capital or income growth and partly because the majority of offshore commodity unit trusts intended primarily for British investors are only a few years old.

Still, a wide range of investments is on offer. Offshore funds may be invested in a single commodity, or the managers may have full discretion to move money around. Most funds, however, are spread across several commodities — base metals, say, with the right to place funds on deposit. Some funds may also invest in commodity-related companies. In all cases the risk-reward ratio is different, but the fund manager's powers are laid down in the trust deed which governs the fund's activities.

The deed is important because it is the investor's last legal resort. The trustee, who is responsible for overseeing the deed, is usually the local branch of a leading bank. The bank's name should be a sign to the investor of the reliability of the fund. If the bank is based in Britain the aggrieved investor has a greater chance of legal redress.

A third consideration is the fees charged by the fund. Managers are not a charitable breed. On the contrary, they levy a combination of initial joining, brokerage, performance and administration fees. They may in addition take a specified percentage of funds placed on deposit.

A client who is fortunate enough to watch his portfolio rise 25 per cent in its first year could pay 10 per cent of his stake money to the management company.

The irony is that if commodity unit trusts were allowed to operate onshore some of the risks would be reduced. As the law stands, commodity fund managers cannot advertise and promote their wares, as do managers of equity trusts.

As the number of such funds grows, moreover, and more investors seek an alternative to dull equity markets, it seems that tax and regulatory controls have lagged behind. It is odd that investors are forced offshore chiefly by official caution rather than taxation. MP

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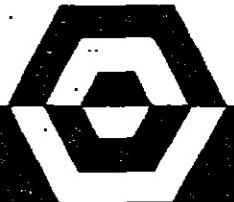
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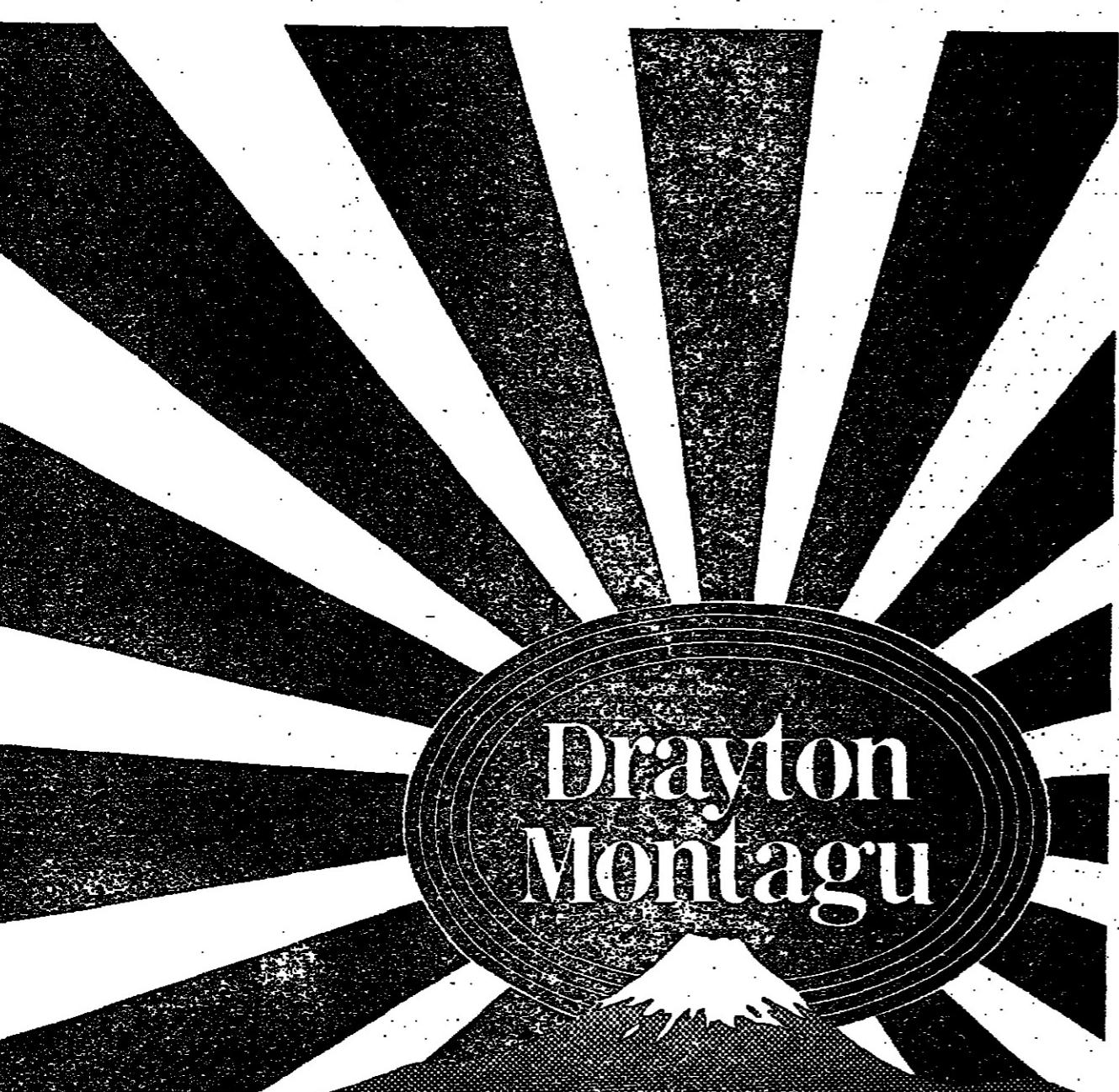
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Galleries

Resplendent homecomings

Seventeenth-century French Painting in American Collections

Grand Palais, Paris

The principal function of an art exhibition should be the advancement of scholarship. An exhibition that does so in an exemplary way has just opened at the Grand Palais in Paris, where it will be on show until April 26. Entitled *Seventeenth-century French Painting in American Collections*, it is accompanied by a magisterial catalogue (by Pierre Rosenberg) which contains not only exhaustive entries for the 124 works selected but also a complete illustrated inventory of all the seventeenth-century French paintings belonging to public collections in the United States of America. It has been organized jointly by the Réunion des Musées Nationaux and the Metropolitan Museum, New York, where it will be shown from May 26 until August 22, finally travelling to Chicago, where it will be on view at the Art Institute from September 18 to November 28.

The display (and the catalogue) is arranged in 11 sections, beginning with the French followers and imitators of Caravaggio, the theme of a memorable exhibition in the same building in 1974. Then, the splendid work which dominates the first section of the current exhibition, *The Fortune Teller* by Valentin de Boulogne (recently acquired by the Toledo Museum of Art), was known only from an old photograph and was described in the catalogue as "formerly Cambridge, Fitzwilliam Museum".

Valentin (1591-1632) travelled to Rome before 1614, remaining there for the rest of his comparatively short life. He probably painted the Toledo picture about 1620, its tightly grouped figures seated around a table seemingly based on Caravaggio's *Calling of St Matthew* in the Roman Church of San Luigi dei Francesi. Its provenance is both intriguing and alarming: first recorded in the eighteenth century in the collection of the Dukes of Rutland at Belvoir, as a Caravaggio, it was correctly identified as a

Valentin by the indefatigable Dr Waagen (1854). It was sold in 1926 to private collector, who re-sold it to the Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge, which in 1953 disposed of it to Sotheby's, where it fetched £350! The moral is too obvious to need further emphasis.

Simon Vouet (1590-1649), who was in Rome at the same time as Valentin, eventually returned to France where from 1627 until his death he controlled the artistic life of the capital, although the brief return of Poussin to his native land caused him some anxiety, much to the amusement of Louis XIII. Vouet's Italian works, seen in the context of the Caravaggesques, possess an elegance which, although Bolognese in origin, is already identifiable French, as in the pair of female saints *Margaret* and *Ursula* (from Hartford, Wadsworth Atheneum). Their opulent draperies are nevertheless based on contemporary costume, which is the most conspicuous feature of one of the most interesting pictures in exhibition, *Death comes to the Table* (New Orleans Museum of Art), for which no satisfactory attribution has so far been proposed, although that to Jean Ducamps has the strongest support.

This is not the place to pursue the continuing debate on the authenticity of the Metropolitan Museum's *La Tour*, but visitors will find it instructive to compare the impeccably authentic costume details in this anonymous work with the improbable garments worn in both *The Fortune Teller* and *The Cheat with the Ace of Clubs*, recently acquired by the Kimbell Art Museum, Fort Worth. These two controversial pictures are hung together, apart from the main group of works by La Tour, which includes the superb (and indisputably genuine) *Musicians* (Brawl), which was first seen in the Georges de la Tour exhibition at the Orangerie in 1972.

Sold immediately afterwards at Christie's, it was acquired for the J. Paul Getty Museum, Malibu, which has also sent a very different work, Eustache le Sueur's *The Gods of the Sea pay homage to Cupid*. Le Sueur (1616-55), together with Philippe de Champaigne (1602-74) and Laurent

de la Hyre (1606-56) are the three chief figures in what the catalogue calls "The first school of Paris", characterized by "a vivacious bordering on neoclassicism exemplified by La Hyre's *Job's Fortunes Restored* (1648; Norfolk, the Chrysler Museum), an obscure and learned subject, treated in an austere manner. In common with La Hyre and Le Sueur, Philippe de Champaigne did not visit Italy, spending most of his long life in Paris, where he settled in 1621, becoming a founder member of the Académie Royale in 1648. In that year he painted the frigidly sentimental *Penitent Magdalen* (Houston, Museum of Fine Arts), as well as the almost hypnotic *Muses with the Tablets of the Law* (Milwaukee Art Museum), which the cataloguer is understandably tempted to describe as "hyperrealist".

Philippe de Champaigne's nephew, Jean-Baptiste (1631-81), a virtually unknown figure, is represented by an impressive *Last Supper* (Detroit, Institute of Arts), at one time attributed to Poussin, traces of whose false signature it still bears. Poussin himself is well represented, as is Claude Lorrain, but it is the less well-known artists, often in the form of unfamiliar works from obscure or inaccessible places, who give this magnificent exhibition a particular appeal: the ravishing *Deification of Aeneas* by François Perrier (Coll. Mr. and Mrs. J. Seward Johnson), with its figure of Venus straight out of Parmigianino, the dramatic *Judgment of Solomon* by Jean Mariot (Sarasota, John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art) and Pierre Mignard's touching triple portrait *The Children of the Duc de Bouillon*, dated 1647 (Honolulu, Academy of Arts), for instance.

Mignard is also represented by the much later *Christ and the Woman of Samaria* (1681), whose full provenance is published for the first time in the catalogue. Now belonging to the North Carolina Museum of Art, Raleigh, it was executed for Mlle de Guise, whose portrait was also painted by the same artist, Charles le Brun. (1619-90) goes one further in the only work by him in the exhibition, *Venus clipping the wings of Cupid* (Ponce, Museo de Arte),



Vouet's "Saint Ursula" from Hartford, Connecticut: opulent draperies based on contemporary costume

giving the goddess the features of Marie-Madeleine de Castille, who in 1651 married, as his second wife, the flamboyant financier Nicolas Fouquet, builder of the beautiful chateau of Vaux-le-Vicomte. Vouet's emblem was the squirrel and, nestling among the fruit in the cornucopia held by Hymen, the god of marriage, a tiny red squirrel dances, its bushy tail cheekily echoing the majestic plume in Minerva's helmet.

Le Brun, the most powerful figure in the French artistic establishment between the death of Mazarin (1661) and that of Colbert (1683), is not well represented in American collections, although an

important early work, *The Purification* (1645), belongs to the Detroit Institute of Arts. Painted for the Chancellor Séguier, the artist's first patron, it disappeared during the Revolution and was not rediscovered until 1968, when it was exhibited at the Héritage Gallery in London. Le Brun's famous equestrian portrait of Séguier, surrounded by a retinue of exquisite ephèbes, hangs in the Grand Galerie of the Louvre, which any visitor to the exhibition at the Grand Palais would be well advised to visit, if only to see the other version of the *La Tour* *Cheat*.

Jeffery Daniels

Paperbacks

An indefinable touch of middle class

The English Middle Classes Are Alive and Kicking by Ian Bradley (Collins, £6.95)

Once it was simpler. For Seebom Rowntree, carrying out a survey in York at the end of the century, the middle classes were those who had domestic servants. End of discussion. But now? Who exactly are the middle classes in 1982, and how are they getting along?

In the class war, as in every other kind of war, there are turning points. The previous main book on the English middle classes was by Roy Lewis and Angus Maude (which was, so far as I recall, the first publication I ever read which had any claim to be called "sociological"). It came out in 1949, when the middle classes were in a state of despair.

Economists might say this was because they were at the sharp end of a government that was discriminating against them (though led by the impeccably middle-class Attlee). But was it not more crucial that this was – as Ian Bradley notes – the hiatus between the disappearance of the domestic servant and the arrival of cheap washing machines?

In updating Lewis and Maude, Ian Bradley is writing at another turning point. The white-collar workers are starting to outnumber the blue-collars. But is it enough to have changed your collar to change your class? Not surprisingly, Ian Brad-

Some writers, Paul Thoreau for example, have the gift of transplanting real people into print with the economy and accuracy of a single lens reflex. Murdoch's characters, by contrast, remain finely drawn creatures of the imagination. I know I could walk down Ebury Street for the rest of my life and never meet anyone quite like Gertrude Openshaw. She remains unique, like Dora Greenfield and her milieu or Mischa Fox and his. But this is to underline la Murdoch's creative talent, not to diminish it.

I have long since given up trying to place her books in order of merit, although I still think *The Bell* to be her best. Where should *Nuns and Soldiers* take its place? I neither know nor care. For its marvellous readability, I simply commend it.

Henry Stanhope

down to our own day, poets have thus celebrated chess. This anthology of chess in poetry, arranged under the headings of the game, players, philosophies, moralities, public words and personal relations, makes a light-hearted and thoughtful collection.

Whether poets can play any better than other men is doubtful. The fact that they can write better has to be their consolation.

From Lydgate,

For though a man studied all his lyfe

He shal age fynde diverse fantasys

There is therein so great diversytie...

David Spanier

Where there is Darkness

Lyric Studio, Hammersmith

We are looking at a flagged patio with a party going on beyond the bijou conservatory, off-stage conversation mingling with a piece of after-dinner baroque, when a handsome West Indian figure strides into view, muttering imprecations and closely followed by a coldly taciturn white lady who proves to be his wife.

What you want to know is how he has made it into this chic bourgeois nest, how he came to marry the lady, and why he is so cross with the departing guests; not to mention many other things on

Rain from Heaven

Playhouse, Oxford

Is it because the Jews killed Christ that the world hates them? No, it is because they gave birth to Lenin. You overestimate us, replies the German refugee in S. N. Behrman's stage fiction, which is moreover, a music critic and only by "fractions" a Jew.

The year of the play is 1934, and the arguments are rather prescient for an American author, which may be why he set them in the ideologically neutral English country house ruled over by Lady Lail Wyngate, a flirtatious, previously married woman who is notorious for free-thinking friendships that include artists and, according to a rampant American capitalist, communistic individuals.

Between these flashbacks we return to the long night on the patio, and the arrival of Remi, who announces his intention of quitting the university to get married, closely followed by his pregnant orphan fiancée who proceeds to tear further strips off prospective father-in-law.

There are occasional lines that indicate the play thus might have been. "The grave of many cherished dreams, London Transport." A lot of black mothers, but not many black wives? But if Mr Phillips, meant to write a piece showing the effect of English "practicalities" on the immigrant character, you can only view the result as an incoherent mess.

Albert groans that he has "done wrong to a lot of people"; as well he may. And he keeps on doing it: slam-

ming his son to ground, bullying the long-suffering Ruth, turning on the old charm for his son's girl before screaming abuse at her. He is a walking anthology of every fault ever attributed to the black male ego, but he does not supply the honey-tongued Rudolph Walker with a character to play.

Substituting rows for plot, the piece finally leaves him quailing before the angry ghosts of his two abandoned women, with the nervous Remi looking on, understandably wondering if the old man is going bonkers.

Peter James's production features a lot of ineffectual movement over loudly crunching gravel, and one warmly credible performance from Alister Bain.

Irving Wardle

Yesterday's prescience is tomorrow's aftermath, and the play, being far less melodramatic than Lillian Hellman's similar *Watch on the Rhine*, turns to sober prescription in its third act, with lines like "The iron has entered your soul. You've crossed some frontier where I cannot follow you". They arise because the German is aroused to fighting pitch by his confrontation with romantic love and latent American fascism and he decides to return to Germany to fight the cancer at its source.

Before that happens Behrman's characters find better ways to engage the sympathies and ideas of the audience. Behrman's reputation was primarily based on wit, and it is laughter that carries through his story of American heroes and tycoons setting up racially pure campaigns in England while Lady Wyngate keeps open the

Ned Chailliet

Concerts

Salomon/Barlow

St John's

Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto, composed little over 12 years ago to gratify Rostropovich, long since "such as I have never played before", does not, in the nature of things, get many performances. It is very brilliant and difficult indeed for the soloist; that has attracted, rather than repelled, ambitious young cellists, since the work is vividly, humanly dramatic, strongly emotional.

Tuesday night's soloist was Alexander Baillie, formerly the dazzling cellist of The Fires of London and a player of proven worth. He gave a glorious account of the music, quarter-tones and all, completely confident and alive to the progress of the musical drama which he projected without emotional exaggeration, quite naturally indeed, as the concertos demands. Here is an international virtuoso soloist set fair for a valuable career.

Another reason why Lutoslawski's Cello Concerto is infrequently played is that the orchestral music, thoroughly eventful, is hard to coordinate exactly, much of it flexibly notated and involving technical innovations of the avant-garde in the late 1950s. You would not expect an amateur symphony orchestra to attempt such a work, still less let off it to something like Mr Baillie's exalted standard of performance.

The Salomon Orchestra, under Stephen Barlow (member of ENO's accomplished young music staff), amazingly managed it. They were helped by their policy of concentrated rehearsal for a series of performances; also they are, by policy, "an orchestra bringing together the London area's best players outside the musical profession", superstar amateurs, in fact.

William Mann

Sinfonietta/Howarth

Queen Elizabeth Hall

Only little artists come in schools; the big ones swim alone. Nevertheless, it is a curious coincidence that three British composers who stand preeminent in the generation after Britten — Peter Maxwell Davies, Harrison Birtwistle and Alexander Goehr — were students in Manchester in the mid-1950s.

If the idea of a "Manchester school" now seems as quaint as that of a Mersey "beat" from the next decade, at least it gives the London Sinfonietta a peg for the series of three concerts which began on Tuesday, all conducted by another Mancunian alumnus of the period, Elgar Howarth.

Of course, no three important composer could be easily slotted together a quarter-century into their careers, and, if this opening event was a disjointed celebration, that was only because there was no attempt to impose a misleading unity. Indeed, the works might almost have been chosen to make clear the distinctions; the fact that with Goehr you always know where you are, that with Davies you remain worryingly unsure but seized, and that with Birtwistle you are always in the same place.

There was also a contrast

of time. Birtwistle was represented by one of his most recent works, the shimmering madrigal *On the Sheer Threshold* of *The Night*, Davies by his Op 1, the Trumpet Sonata, a piece whose youthful tempest was studiously managed by Tim Constable while James Watson brought the simple beauty of the slow movements' melodies and the grand menace of the apothosis: a characteristic nasty moment.

However, the similar gap of more than 20 years between the two Goehr works, the cantata *The Deluge* and the concert aria *Behold the Sun*, merely emphasized how consistent he has been in his pursuit of clear musical argument and the making of parables. The new aria is a virtuoso vehicle sung here with intoxicating radiance and delicacy.

Perhaps the piece will be elucidated by the opera on which Goehr is at work, in that respect alone like his two contemporaries.

Paul Griffiths

LPO/Frühbeck

Festival Hall/Radio 3

Alicia de Larrocha's initial appearance in Brahms's Piano Concerto No 2 on Tuesday, just after the horn calls, already implied with its decisiveness the work's size. The London Philharmonic Orchestra, under Rafael Frühbeck de Burgos, was just as firm.

They produced less colour than is possible in this music but underlined its architecture.

There were some moments of relaxation, as at the horn calls' return, but the urgency never quite departed. It is one way to play this movement, certainly, and, if not wholly convincing as an example of Brahmsian style, there was much of interest, and the structural emphasis was welcome.

I thought marked *allegro appassionato*, the Scherzo is often taken circumspectly. On this occasion it had a decided quality that implied, among other things, considerable nerve on the soloist's part. And again the music was sometimes shown in a fresh light. In the slow movement there was no great cultivation of tonal beauty on the LPO's part, and the opening was rather austere, the cello solo notwithstanding. This did not well accord with de Larrocha's rhapsodic account of the keyboard part.

After the interval the conductor drew considerably more refined playing, and hence a much wider range of colour and dynamics, from the orchestra in Debussy's *La Mer*. Each of the three movements had a distinct atmosphere of its own, the impression of far, wide, impersonal distances created in the first, and *De l'aube à midi sur la mer* was being quite vivid. The storm and stress of *Jeux de Vagues* was remarkable, also, finding the LPO near its best.

In search, presumably, of the greatest possible contrast to Debussy's subtle dialectics, an end was made with Ravel's *Bolero*.

Max Harrison

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by Roger Boyes

Gdansk

"Taking risks at work puts lives in danger", announces a brightly coloured cartoon fish on a work safety poster in the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk. Three minutes' walk away. Just outside the shipyard gates, stand three crosses commemorating the shooting of workers in 1970: "No waves will ever wash away the blood that has been spilled", says a stone inscription behind the memorial.

On a wharf in Gdynia, a short drive up the Baltic coast somebody has daubed a door with the slogan of the Solidarity underground: You have the winter — we will have the spring".

Labels, inscriptions, graffiti that record the bitterness and the enduring unforgiving memories of the Polish workers' movement. That movement came of age in Gdansk, where the people are as tart-tongued as Liverpudlians or Hamburgers, where hypocrisy was mocked, where Hansatic independence mattered more than party dictat.

In December, 1970, the Polish authorities proposed to "rationalize" the shipyard industry — by cutting overtime payments and certain bonuses — at a time when food prices were being raised. On Monday, December 14, the workers laid down their tools in protest and swiftly their demonstration spilled over to the town, and attack was launched on the party headquarters and the militia acted at first with great uncertainty then with growing confidence and violence.

Within a week, the official estimate was 45 dead in the Gdansk, Gdynia and Szczecin riots, over 1,100 were reported wounded.

It was natural enough that the Lenin shipyards should also be the birthplace of Solidarity in August 1980, natural enough that the leader of the new movement, Lech Walesa should live and work in Gdansk. The self-confidence of the Polish working class was shaped in the Lenin yards.

Now Gdansk is in a state of war, though more precisely it could be described as a state of siege. Everyone has to be off the streets by eight o'clock in the evening. It is forbidden to drive private cars, even if there were petrol to fuel them. The telephones are out of action. Gdansk, the word has it, is being punished.

But talk to the workers in the Lenin yards and it becomes evident before long that the spirit of resistance is still strong.

"No, we're not defeated, of course not, we have time that's all", says a welder in the K2 unit of the yards. "No, I'm not in the party", says another, "I was never in the thing and never will be. It sticks."

Unintimidated by a press conference of Foreign Ministry officials and a photographer who does not appear to be an accredited member of the press, a man digging drains explains that they want Solidarity back, either with the old leadership or with new leadership democratically elected by the workers. Anything else, they will ignore.

Are the workers staging a go-slow (the Poles call it an Italian strike)? Of course not, says the man, van in the town centre and

glancing at a security man throwing Molotov cocktails in blue freshly pressed into the library of the Gdansk communist party.

The latest version sticks to the figure of 205 arrests five days. The trench is a modest one.

Talk to the officials who run Gdansk and it is immediately apparent that future historians of martial law are going to have problems. In 1970, the officials almost certainly faked the death toll — that was conceded tacitly even by party members in Solidarity's Poland. The figure was almost certainly more than 100 dead, several thousand wounded. Over the past 12 years, accounts have slipped out about night-time funerals, bodies being wrapped in rubbish sacks and dropped into the Baltic.

Scarcely nine weeks into martial law and the officials are at it again. Mr Bronislaw Medejski, the chief prosecutor in the Gdansk region tells visiting reporters that only between 12 and 20

'While Poland's unofficial history is being written in invisible ink, the government version is being written in pencil, rubbed out after a number of days...'

people are interned in the Gdansk area ("the number fluctuates, you understand"). Yet the Church has identified four internment centres in the Gdansk area. That would mean an average of three to five prisoners per camp, a somewhat improbable state of affairs.

These facts are still more or less in the control of the authorities. They can claim what they want about internment or the mailing of the prosecutor's office and their testimony will — like the death toll figure in 1970 — have to be accepted as the definitive, if not the correct, version. But official accounts of demonstrations are a different matter and again it is evident that while Poland's unofficial history is being written in invisible ink, the government version is being written in pencil, rubbed out after a number of days, and then rewritten to suit present circumstances.

On January 30, there was a violent demonstration against martial law in Gdansk (workers say that they plan similar protests every month). The party press described this "manifestation" (the official euphemism for demonstrations) as a reprehensible display by mischievous schoolchildren and they discovered it in Gdansk.

Now, the official version is moving closer to independent accounts. Some 8,000 workers left the shipyards at the end of the first shift on Saturday, we were told in Gdansk, and some of them joined in the demonstration which was in fact a wreath-laying ceremony at the 1970 memorial. Militia tried to disperse the crowd because crowds are against the law.

The group of 2,000 then became a group of 50 who ended up burning a militia barracks in the town centre and

dancing in four months, and our own Eric Morecambe is another who will be pleased to welcome Kissinger to what he calls "the Zipper club".

At Home

Acute interdepartmental rivalry obliged PHS to reveal that, as well as the Foreign Office, the Home Office also celebrates its bicentenary next month.

The Home Office, too, is staging a star-studded series of lectures to celebrate, in cooperation with the Royal Institute of Public Administration. The big names on the Home Office list includes James Callaghan, Lord Allen of Ayebdale, Lord Windlesham and Sir Cyril Phillips, chairman of the Police Complaints Board, as lectures; William Whitelaw, Lord Hunt, and Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, as chairman.

The Home Office believes it is one up because the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit its bicentenary exhibition on March 25, and claims to be the senior department because the first Home Secretary, the Earl of Shelburne, was a peer, while Charles James Fox was a commoner. PHS's view is that Fox was worth three Shelburnes any day.

Old friend

When Lord Thomson of Monifieth, chairman of the IBA, goes to Buckingham Palace today to be invested with the insignia of the Order of the Thistle, the ceremony will be a moving one

Peter Watson reports from the high society trial in Newport, Rhode Island

Trial by class in Gatsby country

Newport, Rhode Island

For someone on trial for attempting to murder his wife twice — Claus von Bulow appears an unusually relaxed man. Every weekday, just before 9.30 am, this tall, balding yet imposing figure, elegantly dressed in a double-breasted navy suit, strolls into the court building on Newport's Washington Square. One hand in his pocket, the other sprouting a long cigarette, he smiles, chats and even jokes with reporters.

"Yes," he told me, "I've had plenty of letters of support from Britain. I have always found that the British, once they make up their minds about something, stick by you. Mark Birley sent me a crate of wine — very useful, I can tell you, in an American motel." Had Lord Haisham been in touch? (Mr von Bulow once worked as a barrister in the Lord Chancellor's chambers.) "No, I haven't heard from Quintin for some time."

Well over six feet tall, Danish-born von Bulow habitually puffs out and preens his chest like a Prussian officer. It is easy to understand why the locals see him as an arrogant man. The sheriff shouts and we move into the court together.

Von Bulow is accused of twice injecting his wife Martha or "Sunny", with insulin in an attempt to kill her. He is not a particularly wealthy man but her current will bequeaths him half her estate: \$15m. Their daughter and her children from an earlier marriage receive the other half.

Mrs von Bulow went into a coma on December 27, 1979, from which she recovered and again on December 20, 1980. Doctors say her brain has been damaged and that the second coma is irreversible. A hypodermic syringe, with insulin encrusted on it, was found in a black bag in Mr von Bulow's closet at Clarendon Court, their country home in Newport (they also live on Fifth Avenue, New York).

The defence claims that "Sunny's" coma is a result of hypoglycemia — low blood sugar — plus a combination of egg nog barbiturates (self-administered) and sugary foods.

The red-brick courthouse in Newport must be one of the ugliest buildings in town. The heart of this island community, clustered around a harbour familiar to so



Claus von Bulow: wine and sympathy from Britain

many world-class sailors and where the America's Cup is scheduled to be raced next year, is a jumble of tiny board houses, pretty as a postcard.

In contrast, Bellevue Avenue, the wide boulevard where the von Bulows and other super-rich live on the edge of town, resembles the leafier parts of Cheltenham, but on the ocean. Clarendon Court shares a peninsula with Breakers, the original Vanderbilt summer home, two old Astor houses where the "400" great families of America used to party till

dawn, and an exact replica of the White House.

The houses and parties on Newport during the summer are so lush even today that some mansions have specially laid-out permanent car parks. No wonder it was on Bellevue Avenue that they chose to film Scott Fitzgerald's *The Great Gatsby*.

In court the social divisions which are ever present in Newport are plain for all to see. The room itself is a shabby affair. The pale plaster is smudged and dirty; the wooden veneer lining the bottom half of the walls is stained and scuffed. The

public gallery is packed with middle-aged women but, unlike the Ripper case in Britain, they identify with neither side and are essentially cheerful ghouls. The judge can be homely, too, and occasionally digresses to discuss his wife or the weather.

Von Bulow's lawyers —

there are two — are tall, suavely dressed figures like he is, both with shining, well-nourished silver hair. Herald Fabriger, von Bulow's main attorney from New York, is a stooping, halting figure with a passing resemblance to and delivery like James Stewart. He has contested many famous cases. By contrast the prosecutor, Assistant District Attorney Stephen Famiglietti, is small, dark and greasy looking. But he is a local man.

Von Bulow listens impassively to the proceedings, occasionally jutting forward his jaw. When he enters the court he sometimes stares down at the women in the public gallery, towering over them; but he never looks across the room at the jury. To judge from appearances, they too are a class apart.

It would be tempting to say that the trial has divided the community. But in fact von Bulow has few friends here now. Unkindly, the locals insinuate that the only people who speak up for him (there have been some) are those involved in charities — Mr von Bulow still has charge of the charitable trust stemming from his wife's money.

Until the trial began, many of his friends did stand by him. Most of the summer community here is transplanted from Manhattan and, in Newport, according to William Boggs, a local resident writing a book about the trial, most are "far more snobbish here than they would dare be in New York".

Claus — pronounced Close by many friends — was invited to parties in both New York and Newport prior to the trial.

But whatever support there was for him, it has evaporated of late. Newport is a very Catholic town, Portuguese and Irish mainly. The revelation that von Bulow was half Jewish may have been compromised in the eyes of the jury by the revelation that he once worked for Krupp, the armaments company. But what most people will take away from the trial are repeated loyal references to Sunny as "my lady". Sitting prominently in the witness box in a sober blue and white frock, she even confessed that she had lied to an earlier court to protect her lady.

The prosecution has not moved on to the intricacies of the medical evidence, where the wild world of rumour has no place. And there are many witnesses and several weeks to go before we have a verdict. But in Newport in 1982 it is clear that Claus von Bulow is in the eyes of many Americans, guilty — at least of being an aristocrat.

Yet no decision was taken. By now the miners had begun their negotiations for the recently concluded pay rise and the Department of Energy was desperately anxious that if Belvoir mining was to be in part or wholly refused (though they were still struggling for its acceptance) no announcement should be made until after the pay settlement.

But now the miners have "moderately" settled at 9.3 per cent, they want their reward. Indeed, the Leicestershire miners make no bones about expecting Belvoir as their prize for particular moderation. It is hardly conceivable that they will get all of it.

But whatever compromise is reached, the point of principle remains. Damage will be done to a delectable rural oasis in the spoiled heartland of England not to meet a proven need but to provide jobs that will probably produce a surplus commodity in overall energy terms. The hidden costs in terms of lost amenity, agricultural produce, building of more roads than the Coal Board will pay for, and the removal of spoil will be paid for by the public in some hidden manner. Such is the power of interest politics in the 1980s, and of the mining minority in particular, even Mrs Thatcher's Government quails before it, and prefers to let future generations foot the real bill.

The minister chose a breakfast — bacon, sausage and egg — from a machine which dispensed it piping hot on a china plate. The thought must have occurred to someone that it is the sort of machine that could put a lot of catering staff out of work.

Steel part

Pierce Brosnan, who you may have noticed as Robert Gould Shaw in *The Astors* last night, has just landed a plum part against stiff competition in Hollywood. His *Astors* debut was so discreet that *Radio Times* misspelt his name, but we shall hear more of him as Remington Steel, in a Chandler-esque series about an Englishman playing detective in Los Angeles, and more quickly in *The Moonrakers* of America, an Irish Roots the BBC will screen this spring.

Strange brew

Michael Birch, who treated PHS to a boiled-down version of the Japanese tea ceremony yesterday, is one tea master who should not really drink the stuff. The ground leaves used to make the blend — green liquid which was served up at the Gallery Edo in Old Bond Street are very Yin and he is very Yang. Birch, who spent several years in Japan studying the ceremony under the Grand Master, Soshitsu Sen, left school at 15 to work as a bell-boy in a hotel in Victoria. He now teaches etiquette to Japanese diplomats.

THE TIMES DIARY

Macmillan's birthday — he was 88 yesterday — must have been somewhat marred by events at the famous publishing firm in London and Bayswater. Some 70 staff belonging to the book publishing chapels of the National Union of Journalists went on strike complaining that the minimum rates of pay in *Supermac's* catch-phrase, that

they had never had it so bad. The strikers said that the company, a private firm but the third largest publisher in Britain, had approached pay negotiations in a classic paternalistic style. That might not have mattered so much, but a survey of 31 publishers showed that Macmillan's minimum rates of pay ranked twenty-eighth. Profits, though, are among the highest in the industry.

for him. He likes to think that the place he is taking in Scotland's senior order of chivalry is that of his old friend, the late Lord Ballantrae, formerly Sir Bernard Ferguson.

In 1945 Thomson was stationed as an airman in Galloway, and in the first general election in which he played any part it fell to him to attend the meetings of the official Conservative candidate, Sir Bernard Ferguson, to ask awkward questions.

Ferguson, Thomson says, quickly recognized the value of a good Labour heckler at party meetings. "He quite often offered me a lift in his car from one meeting to the next."

When Thomson became Britain's last secretary of state for the Commonwealth in 1967 his first duty was to welcome home the returning Governor-General from New Zealand, Sir Bernard Ferguson, and when he needed an experienced military authority

Colleagues at his accountancy firm, Ernst and Whinney, say that Mackay always works half the night anyway. He has solemnly promised never to ring them earlier than 7 am, but his wife says this only leads to a lot of impatient pacing as he counts the minutes to the magic hour.

Inevitably, but inappropriately, he is nicknamed Mack the Knife. In fact, as clearly shows in his extremely readable contribution to a book called *Managing for Profit* published last Friday, he is a kind considerate and humorous man.

The postmistress of Luton in Wiltshire has been unromantically banned from handstamping cards and letters with the village name for St Valentine's Day, February 14 is Sunday, and the head postmaster at Salisbury says that unofficial handstamping in sub-post offices cannot be tolerated for fear of enraged philatelists.

Ravensdale opposed

Lord Ravensdale, the son of Sir Oswald Mosley, is facing local opposition to his plan to build a country home in a Buckinghamshire spinney, where his mother was once buried. Lady Cynthia, Sir Oswald's first wife, was buried in a marble tomb designed by Lutyens in Waterloo Cemetery.

This was part of a greater forested area originally planted according to the disposition of the forces in the battle.

Her remains were subsequently exhumed and reinterred in the churchyard of St Mary's Parish in Denham, after the grave had been vandalized. South Buckinghamshire's planning committee will consider the proposal on February 24.

Food for thought

Keeneth Baker, the Minister for Information Technology, had something of a coup yesterday. He toured a factory that is short of staff.

He was visiting the Perivale plant of Roboserve, a vending machine company which is busy putting microchips into staff canteens. Roboserve's own catering is completely automated.

PHS

Church, Denham, after the grave had been vandalized. South Buckinghamshire's planning committee will consider the proposal on February 24.

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and our own Eric Morecambe is another who will be pleased to welcome Kissinger to what he calls "the Zipper club".

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Mack the knife

Bill Mackay, the



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WCIX 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

FROM BAD TO WORSE

Three years ago today the Iranian monarchy was swept away and replaced by an Islamic republic. Many Iranians, even at the time, had misgivings about the "Islamic" character of this revolution. In particular, they distrusted the intense personality cult built up around Ayatollah Khomeini. Those who had actually read the Ayatollah's lectures on Islamic government knew, moreover, that his doctrine specifically claimed that the authority of the awaited Twelfth Imam, in his absence, should be exercised by the *Faqih* — the man or men most learned in the divine law — and that this authority must be legal and political, not merely spiritual.

But three years ago most educated Iranians either had not read these lectures, or took them as an academic exercise. They did not believe that the *Faqih* — who was clearly Ayatollah Khomeini himself — could or would in practice exercise such authority. Surely his power would be limited by the popular forces to which he owed it. He would act as an arbiter, a court of appeal, but would allow the actual government to be carried on by the representatives of the people. And at any rate, many of them thought, at worst he could not be more autocratic and brutal than the Shah.

How wrong they were. They might have been right, perhaps, if the Ayatollah had been an isolated figure, dependent entirely for advice and for the execution of his orders on laymen, that is people who, unlike himself, were better educated in modern disciplines than in

traditional Islamic law — people like Dr Bazargan, his first Prime Minister, or Mr Bani Sadr, who was to become the first President of the Republic. On paper, the creation of this latter post, to be filled by election under universal suffrage, was itself a remarkable concession on the Ayatollah's part to ideas which had no place in his traditional universe. But such concessions have been rendered largely meaningless by the skill with which a group of traditionalist clerics have used the "Imam's" authority, and his ideas, to impose on the country a form of despotism that the Shah's liberal opponents could scarcely have imagined in their worst nightmares.

As Mr Hedayatollah Matine-Daftary, perhaps the most consistent liberal opponent of both Shah and Ayatollah, said in his interview with *The Times* last December, there is really no comparison between the two. The Shah's autocracy was highly organized and ruthlessly efficient, whereas the Ayatollah presides over a form of mob rule. The victim of either might not find much to choose between them, but the victims of the latter are far more numerous than of the former. One never knows for sure who will be the instrument of "Islamic justice" or what will happen to the thought that his regime might fall and be replaced by a militant Shi'ite republic on the Iranian model.

The imminent collapse of Iran's Islamic regime, while entirely possible, is not, therefore, a safe bet. The temptation remains for Western governments and businessmen to try and improve relations with it in order to take advantage of its needs and to make it less dependent on the Soviet block. Yet we should beware of being tempted, by ordinary Iranians, to be contributing to its survival. Whoever does that is taking on himself a very heavy responsibility.

been reduced to striking at it with almost the same blind violence that it uses itself, thereby adding to the general insecurity and chaos. The economy is at a virtual standstill, and the government has recently reduced the price of Iran's exported oil in order to compete in over-stocked world markets and obtain hard currency for desperately needed imports.

The persistence of chaos has tempted many observers to predict the regime's imminent demise, yet recently it has scored successes, both against its internal enemies and in the war with Iraq. Iraq, by calling in pan-Arab reinforcements, may, for the moment, have stabilized the front, but even a continuation of the stalemate amounts, in strategic terms, to a defeat from Iraq's point of view. President Saddam Hussein's inability to finish the war undermines his authority both internationally and internally, and neighbouring Arab governments are now seriously worried by the thought that his regime might fall and be replaced by a militant Shi'ite republic on the Iranian model.

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REFLATION LARGE AND SMALL

Both the Confederation of British Industry and the Trades Union Congress have now submitted their budget representations to the Chancellor. They are united on one point — that the government should now act to prime the pump and reduce unemployment through increasing public sector investment and reducing taxes. That said, the methods pursued have little or nothing in common. The TUC predictably wants the maximum possible impact on unemployment through a massive public spending programme. The CBI takes a more cautious approach, suggesting instead a moderate expansion of public sector investment and the concentration of any tax cuts on a reduction of local rates and the national insurance surcharge on companies.

The common ground between the two organizations is important because it represents the underlying and widespread feeling in business that the Government ought to relax its fiscal stance in favour of reflation: if good businesses as well as bad are not to go to the wall, and if unemployment is not to grow to a point where it distorts and corrupts the outlook of an entire generation, then the government must begin to ease the pressure.

The disagreement between the two is over the fundamental question of how far and where this relaxation should come. The TUC's sense of priority to reduce unemployment leads it to go for a rapid stoking up of the economy through public expenditure. Yet, despite all the efforts of union economists to produce technical reasons why the inflationary impact should not be too great, the implication of their submissions is that the unions are prepared to risk the effects on prices, sterling and interest rates to gain that immediate boost.

The employers are more willing to accept the Government's case that the brakes should not be released if the country is to avoid a return to the days of excessive wage claims, rocketing imports and unproductive working practices. Indeed there are many employers who would still prefer the CBI to say nothing at all that could be interpreted as criticism of the Government's policy in this. But most industrialists are of the opinion that private industry has borne too much of the burden so far and that the time has come to ease their relaxation.

RIPENESS IS ALL

Connoisseurs of French cheese will feel no surprise at the news of violent events at the Camembert factory in Isigny this week. Cheese-strikes and cheese-hijacks may appear strange to the English, but in France it is understood as a matter of course that when the revolution comes and workers move in to occupy the commanding heights of the economy, they will go for the cheese-foundries as well as the steel mills and the coal depots.

According to legend (which we invent for this occasion), it was because of a strike that the French first made the discovery that fatty milk solids could be rendered more palatable by a degree of decomposition. It is said that in the middle ages the apprentices at Pont-l'Eveque went on strike because of their working conditions, which they alleged to be medieval. The management tried to starve them out, and the desperate apprentices were forced to overcome their initial disgust and turn to the

encrusted contents of the vats. The jubilation of both sides on discovering the delicious transformation that had taken place, the ensuing rush of eager customers, and the granting to the apprentices of two sous a month instead of the one sou that they had been demanding, were for centuries re-enacted ceremonially at village fairs throughout France. Indeed, before it was realized that the maturing process took place even if the formality of going through an official dispute on each occasion was omitted.

But in Isigny matters had gone much further. The atmosphere in the little town had grown increasingly oppressive as the occupation of the cheese-plant continued; the sensation of ripening crisis had become almost palpable. The employers had refused all compromise, and the strikers knew too well that there was something in the air, but they could hardly have got scent of the sudden night assault with dogs, cudgels, lorries, revolvers (alleg-

edly) and even nunchakus, which was carried out under the very noses of the mayor and the local gendarmes. It is reported that the attackers even deployed tear gas, and it is possible that the point had been reached when tear gas seemed the lesser evil.

Now the matter is one for the courts. The cheese itself, of course will prove to be either hot or black, depending on whether its seizure is held to be theft or not. The wider political implications may not become apparent immediately. Disorder in this key industry has a special symbolic significance. It was de Gaulle who formulated the enduring problem of ruling France when he said how difficult it was to unite a nation that produced 265 varieties of cheese. That was 30 years ago. It is an ominous portent for the government of Mitterrand that the current edition of *Androuet* (The Grove or Crockford of French cheese) records that the number of different cheeses in France has now risen to 460.

local coroner (we all know who he is, of course) or the British Museum or the police, within 48 hours, or he would have been liable to a fine of £500. The scraps turned out to be exquisite pieces of fourth-century silver, now beautifully brought to life by the museum's conservation officers.

The finder should, moreover, have been able to tell within 48 hours whether his find was "contained in any class of object specified ... by the Secretary of State," but no details of such classes are given.

The finder's dilemma

From Mr Cecil Farthing

Sir, The Antiquities Bill, which came up for its second reading in the House of Lords on Monday, February 8, is well named, as some of its clauses seem to be a hangover from the Middle Ages. On view in the British Museum is a photograph of what appears to be a few rusty tin scraps found at Water Newton (Huntingdonshire) in 1975. Had this proposed legislation been in force then, the finder should have informed the

average finder of such unlikely bits and pieces, when the truth ultimately dawns, will stay mum for fear of draconian repercussions.

The dubious finder will simply hold on until he can sell on the quiet to an equally dubious dealer. Either way the state will lose through this Gilbertian piece of proposed legislation which badly needs clarification.

Yours faithfully,
CECIL FARTHING,
61 Egerton Gardens, SW3.

Ethical guidelines on fertilization

From Mr Ian Kennedy

Sir, The current concern over the possible implications of developments in the field of *in vitro* fertilization is just another example of the growing number of ethical and legal issues surrounding medical scientific developments. The last few months saw attention focused on the severely handicapped neonate. Before that it was brain death. No doubt in the months ahead, it will be some other dilemma, for example, the selection of those who must die from kidney failure and those who may receive treatment on the ever more scarce dialysis machine. There is no shortage of such problems!

Human ingenuity could hardly have devised, except for the Heath, a worse arrangement for a school environment, and none of these buildings existed when the school was built. Yet this is not a special pleading; there must be many schools similarly placed, with the consequent deposit upon the heads and into the lungs of children of five and upwards of lead deposits from motor exhausts, the coating of their food, clothing, buildings.

Des Wilson, in his article in yesterday's *Times* (February 8) shows the conflict between Sir Henry Yellowlees and the Lawther report. If uncertainty exists, how dare the Government gamble with the health of the country's children, including those of the "consumers" who, a Government spokesman says, wish to have high-compression engines that require lead in petrol. Surely on consideration they would be prepared to have brighter children and lower-compression engines than risk damage to children, or can their values be so perverse?

Yours sincerely,
N. NESBIT,
78 Parkhill Road, NW3.

Dangers of lead content in petrol

From Mr N. Nesbit

Sir, The revelation of the secret letter written by Sir Henry Yellowlees to Government officials and the article by Des Wilson (February 8) compels me to write.

I have to declare my interest, I am a grandfather. Two of my granddaughters attend Fleet Primary School in the borough of Camden. This school is bounded by two roads, Fleet and Agincourt. These roads are one-way routes to and from the centre of London. They also lead to and from the Royal Free Hospital, a Camden council vehicle depot, a major ambulance station and, fortunately for those that visit it, Hampstead garage.

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N. NESBIT,
78 Parkhill Road, NW3.

From Mr Nigel Haigh

Sir, You are correct when you refer ("Poison in the air", February 9) to "EEC standards which stand in the way of eliminating lead altogether" from

Yours faithfully,
NIGEL HAIGH, Programme
Director, European Environmental Policy
Programme, 10 Percy Street, W1.
February 10.

Laker and British enterprise

From Mr Murray Rowlands

Sir, Your obituary for Laker Airlines (leading article, February 6) was built on the assumption that the rules of private enterprise exclude nationalised industry. According to the logic of your editorial, British Airways and other state operated airlines are wrong when they attempt to compete with another operator who is undercutting their fares by making a response in kind.

It follows that you think they should watch passively while their potential customers turn their backs on the dearer fares state airlines you say should be offering and fly with Laker. Your arguments against nationalisation are therefore nicely proved as once again the state is called in to assist an "uneconomic industry" thus providing Mr Sproat with a field day in the House of Commons.

You conveniently neglect a comment by Mrs Alison Fravoloni, Vice-Chairman of Lakers' Staff Association, who said: "We have compulsory overtime, no pension scheme, no health plan and our junior cabin crew have found themselves eligible and in receipt of supplementary benefit for the low paid."

In contrast, British Airways, a responsible employer, does supply these amenities but must meet the cost of doing so out of the revenue from fares it receives. As a national airline British Airways must fly the routes which may be commercially unattractive as well as those on which they enter into competition with Sir Freddie Laker's airline.

It would be unthinkable if this country, one of the pioneers of civil aviation, were to be left without a national airline by Mrs Thatcher as her last gift to the public.

Yours faithfully,
ARTHUR J. HAWES,
Rural Dean of Sparham,
The Rectory, Attlebridge,
Norwich.
February 5.

Hammarskjöld's death

From Mr T. N. C. Garfit

Sir, I read Harry Debelleix's article in your issue of February 2 on the Hammarskjöld air crash with interest. At the time I was District Officer, Ndola, and involved in the administration problems arising therefrom.

The facts were that Hammarskjöld's plane did contact Ndola airport, that it was on course to land with the passengers' safety belts fastened when it crashed, and that the site of the crash was on a reverse slope. It was also a brilliant moonlit night. The Federal authorities from Salisbury recovered the wreckage, but could find no evidence that the plane had been shot down. A chart was, however, found opened at a place called Ndola which is at sea level, as opposed to Ndola which is 4,000 above sea level. It was also a fact that the plane had been shot up on the ground the previous week in the Congo, but declared fit to fly.

There are, therefore, three possible explanations for the crash, which are pilot error arising from the use of the wrong chart, mechanical failure, or an external source. The last theory arose as one of Tshombe's planes had been seen in the area at about the same time. On the available evidence, however, this seems to be the least likely explanation, which leaves pilot error or mechanical failure or a combination of these two factors as the most likely cause.

I have not heard the story that the Ndola chart was stolen before the flight started before, but this might just be in with the fact that the Ndola chart was found. The mystery, however, will now probably remain unsolved for all time.

Yours faithfully,
T. N. C. GARFIT,
Meadow Court,
Fir Tree Close,
Esher,
Surrey.
February 5.

nation before the next election. Denationalising British Airways in this way would be an ideological gesture of despair against an industry which in the depths of depression requires subsidies from the state in most IATA (International Air Transport Association) countries, to be able to remain in business.

Yours sincerely,
MURRAY ROWLANDS,
69 Old Pasture Road,
Frimley,
Surrey.

From Mr Tony Gillan

Sir, It amazes me that £80m of taxpayers' money can be eaten up on a sports car that you cannot even buy in the United Kingdom, while the champion of British enterprise is allowed to go under.

Yours sadly,
TONY GILLAN,
14 Elm Bank Mansions,
The Terrace,
Barnes, SW13.

From Mr F. T. Walton

Sir, It used to be said that Mrs Thatcher's political genius was her unrivaled ability to perceive and respond to the pulse of public opinion. Alas, she got it wrong on Friday when she refused Government help for the one lame duck which the public would gladly give the odd £200m.

Sir, Freddie Laker has given us all a great deal of pleasure and I think that, deep down, the public feel that it is only people of his ilk that will make Britain "Great" again. I also suspect that if he did get a loan we would have a sporting chance of getting our money back.

Yours faithfully,
F. T. WALTON,
51 Norwich Road,
Taconeston,
Norwich.

Mental health reform

From Dr D. Tidmarsh

Sir, In the debate on the 1959 Mental Health Act it is necessary to look at the reasons why from time to time it is considered necessary to restrict the rights of the mentally ill in order to protect those of their relatives and members of the public. It is in this context that the histories of three patients at present in this Special Hospital come to mind.

These three patients all suffer from chronic disabling mental illness. Before admission here all of them were being treated in the community, all had relapsed to the point that they or their relatives sought hospital treatment for them, but all failed to gain admission to their local psychiatric hospitals. Within hours they had all died relatives with whom they were living.

Now it may be that tragedies such as these are inevitable, but it is at least possible that one factor common to these cases is an increasing reluctance on the part of the psychiatric services to deal quickly, firmly and effectively with difficult patients because of fears of complaints and litigation. These fears can only be reinforced by the pressure of those who would reform the existing legislation by, for instance, repealing Section 141 of the 1959 Mental Health Act, which protects from vexatious litigation those who in good faith are carrying out their duties under the Act, and by adding to the statute book the restraints on treatment set out in Section 38 of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill.

A good precedent for such investigations would be the confidential inquiry into maternal deaths which is organised by the DHSS, and which over the years has identified and helped to eliminate a variety of preventable clinical and administrative deficiencies in the maternity services.

If monitoring such incidents shows no increase in their frequency my anxieties will prove to be groundless, but whatever emerges the public and the relatives of patients would be assured that their interests are being as well safeguarded as those of the patients.

Yours faithfully,
D. TIDMARSH,
Consultant Psychiatrist,
Brookmoor Hospital,
Crowthorne,
Berkshire.

I suspect that the climate of opinion engendered by this Bill will lead to further tragedies of the kind described above, and I would therefore like to make a suggestion. The Bill proposes that a Mental Health Act Commission should be set up with wide powers concerning the legal formalities of detention, consent to treatment and the investigation of complaints from patients, but it is not apparently to be concerned with cases of failure to provide treatment, care or supervision, or with complaints from relatives and the public. My suggestion is that the Commission should be given the duty to investigate incidents in which psychiatric patients have caused serious harm, and that it should have the power to make appropriate recommendations.

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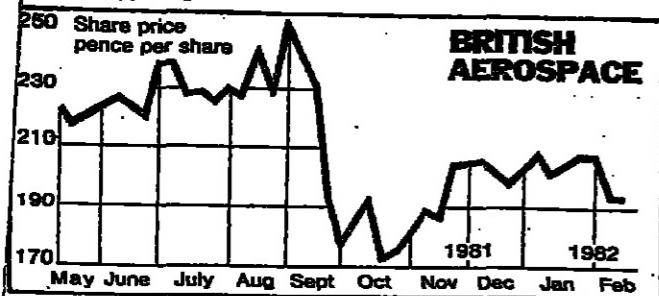
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Yours faithfully,
D. TIDMARSH,
Consultant Psychiatrist,
Brookmoor Hospital,
Crowthorne,
Berkshire.

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BUSINESS NEWS

Taxpayer 'loses out'



The taxpayer remained the poorer after British Aerospace's recent share flotation, Mr Richard Needham, MP for Chippenham, told a Commons select committee yesterday. Sir Peter Carey, permanent secretary at the Department of Industry, said his department's main concern had been the successful flotation of the company. While admitting an overall shortfall of £80.5m after sale of the shares, Sir Peter said that the share price of £1.50 was the highest they could get underwritten. Mr Needham said he felt sufficient weight had not been given to the taxpayers' investment.

BL truck shelved

The board of BL yesterday shelved plans for a new 7-ton truck, because of the three-week old strike over redundancies that has crippled the company's truck subsidiary in Leyland, Lancashire, and Bathgate, West Lothian. The decision, foreshadowed in *The Times* on Monday, could lead to more job losses on top of the 4,100 already announced in the Leyland Group. BL said the future of the division depended on the outcome of resumed talks with national union officials on Monday.

Commissions rise opposed

Objections to increased Stock Exchange commissions proposed by its council are being lodged by all sectors of the City, who claim commissions should not be raised before the review of the industry by the Office of Fair Trading is completed. Brokers and fund managers fear that increased commissions on small bargains will cause even further decline in private-client dealings. Those who do business for banks or solicitors and split commission with them, are backing the move to raise the commissions.

Tractor plant cuts 225 jobs

International Harvester is to make another 225 people redundant, bringing the total job losses at the company to more than 2,000 in 19 months. The tractor company will close down its product engineering centre at Doncaster, Yorkshire, and the workers would be offered transfers to the company's other plants in West Germany or the United States.

Profits squeeze

One in two manufacturers of building equipment is trading at a loss, a survey reveals today. Profit margins have been squeezed to the point where they averaged only 1.9 per cent in 1980.

MARKET SUMMARY

Firm pound aids recovery

and a £3m increase in interest charges.

On the bid front, two long-running battles look set to re-emerge. After a bitter defence against the bid from Burmash, Croda International rose 3p to 82p amid talk of a third party prepared to pay 95p per share against the 70p being offered by Burnham.

Meanwhile, Eagle Star closed up 8p at 352p on rumours that the group would now be subject to an approach from the United States after the West German insurance group Allianz Versicherung has year ended in a takeover attempt. Allianz holds 22.2 per cent of the shares and said recently that it was not adding to its stake.

Hopes of a mild budget proved a boost to stores, with GUS A leading the rises, up 1p at 491p. Leisure shares were also in demand, with Sage Holidays up 17p at 177p on news of its successful bid for Laker Air Tours and Horizon up 8p to 335p in December.

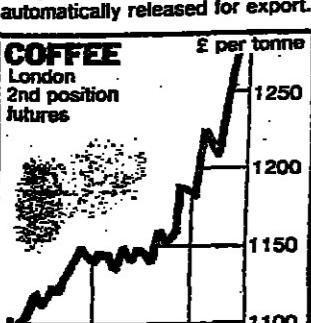
Leading equities were up between 8p and 13p, including ICI up 8p at 346p, Glaxo at 478p up 8p, Beecham gaining 7p to 245p and GEC ending the day 13p better at 837p.

Banks were a firm sector headed by Natwest, up 12p at 443p helped by the 18 per cent profit boost at Yorkshire Bank. Imperial Group put on 19 to 79p in the face of falling results which are expected to include wide-ranging reorganization plans, while engineering group Dowty was also in demand ahead of today's figures, up 2p at 124p.

But Westland Aircraft shed 8p to 111p after Lord Aldington, chairman, told the AGM that profits before tax in the current year to October were likely to be lower as a result of higher research and development costs

COMMODITIES

Coffee rose strongly again yesterday, approaching levels at which more material will be released by the International Coffee Organization. March robustas closed at £1,384 a tonne, up £63, although they were higher during trading. The May contract rose £34 to £1,278.50 a tonne. A shortage of near robustas still supports the price, dealers said. The ICO daily price is now £1,33.30 a pound if it reaches 135 cents, 700,000 bags of coffee are automatically released for export.



Despite further modest purchases by the International Rubber Organization buffer stock, natural rubber prices declined. March fell 0.15p a kilogramme to 47.40p, while April was down 0.40p to 48.25p.

TODAY

January steel production
Mrs Shirley Williams at the
American Chamber of Commerce,
London

Lawson ready to consider export of gas

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

The Government is for the first time prepared to consider exports of North Sea gas, a move which could give a huge boost to oil companies' future profits and raise gas prices at home. Russian natural gas is now being sold in Europe at 25p-27p per therm.

Price fall hits oil exploration

Falling oil prices and inflation are beginning to hit exploration work in the United States after the drilling boom of the last two years, according to a leading oil company (Jonathan Davis writes from Houston):

Mr Charles Blackburn, executive vice-president for exploration and production at Shell Oil, the American subsidiary 65 per cent owned by Shell, said here today that spare rig capacity was already developing for onshore exploration. With drilling costs rising at an annual rate of 20 per cent, and the continued fall in oil prices, exploration was likely to

While oil companies are generally maintaining their exploration spending, the amount of money channeled into exploration by investors outside the industry — a record \$300m last year — is likely to drop sharply if oil prices continue to fall. The number of rigs in operation in the United States, having doubled from 2,200 in 1979 to 5,500 at the end of last year, will start to fall off.

The change is also reflected in the latest sale of offshore leases in the Gulf of Mexico. Only 59 per cent of the 234 tracts were bought. If, however, the fresh impetus which our policies will undoubtedly give to exploration results in large volumes of new gas being discovered, the question of exports can and will be reconsidered then."

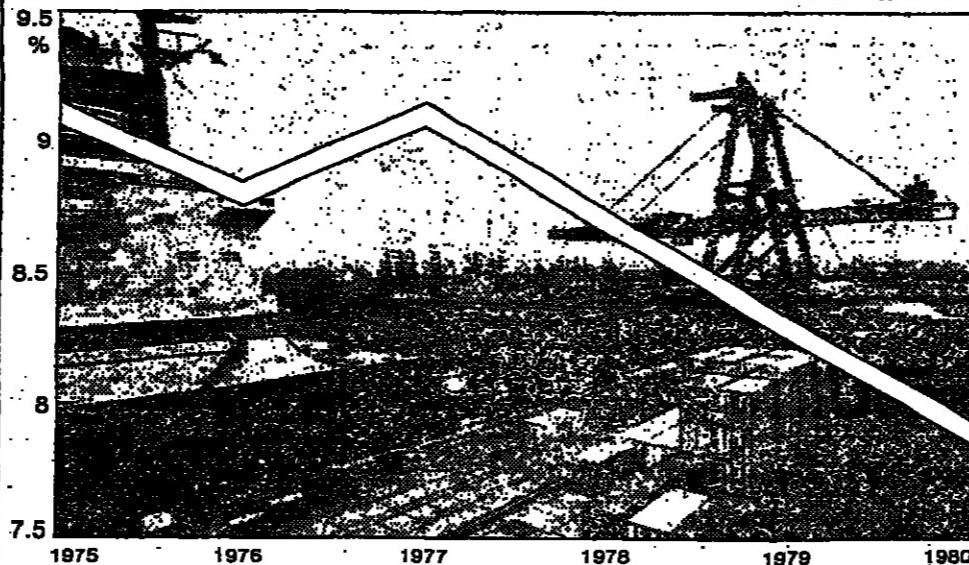
A great deal of gas was awaiting discovery and the government was making development an attractive proposition. "It is now up to the oil industry to grasp it new opportunities," Mr Lawson went on.

For the last ten years, direction of North Sea gas supplies has been controlled both by the requirement that gas be landed in the United Kingdom and by the monopoly rights of British Gas. Once those rights are broken, the EEC, which has never been happy with them, is certain to step in to demand total export freedom for any gas found.

The prospect of much higher prices on the Continent would clearly tempt the oil companies to direct supplies — particularly any new discoveries in the southern North Sea, where gas pipeline capacity to Britain is fully used — away from the United Kingdom.

Many of the gas fields have been discovered close to the boundary line with Norway and Holland, and new finds could be quite cheaply fed into existing pipelines. The companies would probably expect to get double the price charged in its home market.

UK SHARE OF WORLD MANUFACTURING EXPORTS BY VOLUME



Treasury sees export recovery

By Melvyn Westlake

Britain's share of the world market for manufactured products has slumped heavily during the last four years, but may have begun to recover. The Treasury believes that exports continued to slide during the early months of last year, but the downward trend appears to have been arrested since the summer.

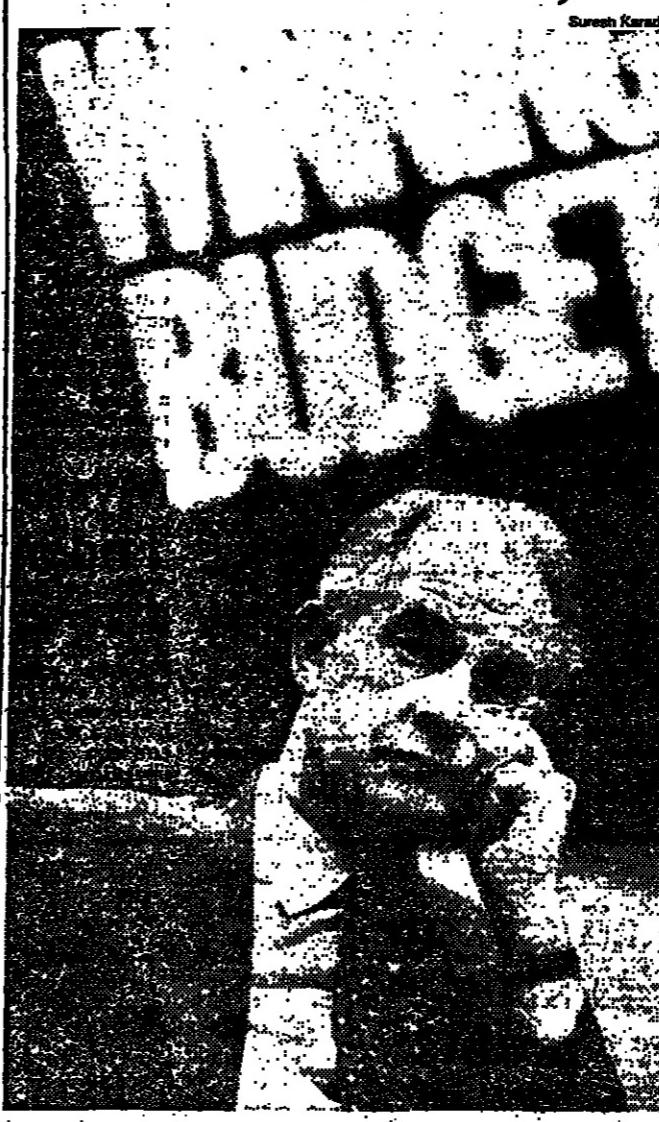
This supports the series of encouraging statements about exports that Mr John Biffen, the Secretary of State for Trade, and other ministers have been making since the autumn. For some months, business opinion surveys have been indicating a brighter outlook. And CBI surveys have been showing a steady recovery in the confidence of exporters for well over a year.

But new figures published in the Treasury's monthly *Economic Progress Report* show just how much ground has to be made up if exporters are to recover the share of world manufac-

Aid to industry 'could cut jobless queue by 200,000'

CBI seeks £3,000m Budget boost

By Our Industrial Staff



Waiting for a winner: Sir Terence announcing the CBI budget proposals yesterday.

The Confederation of British Industry last night unveiled its 1982 Budget proposals for a £3,000m package of measures to reduce business costs. The recommendations, it said, "would not impede progress and might actually improve it".

Industry leaders claim that if the CBI's plan was adopted in full next month by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, unemployment could be cut by more than 200,000 in the next 12 months.

Central to the CBI's proposals, called "A Winning Budget", is a 2 per cent reduction in the National Insurance surcharge — the much criticized "Tax on jobs" — which would cost £1,900m in a full year.

The CBI also wants a 15 per cent cut in business rates, financed by central government grant, which it calculates would save industry £850m a year; a reduction in interest rates; and a £250m increase in spending of public capital projects building up to £1,000m in 1983-84.

Employers' leaders have already told the Prime Minister that they want only a gentle take-off in the economy from the trough of the recession and believe that their Budget proposals are modest. However, the £3,000m expansion advocated could prove to be twice as much as that being considered by Sir Geoffrey.

The CBI says that reductions in government spending and more asset sales could save £800m this year and £1,500m in 1983-84, as much as £1,200m could be

Carr Sebag crisis denied

By Philip Robinson

Rumours of a cash crisis at stockbrokers Carr Sebag were denied yesterday and the firm's senior partners disclosed privately that the Stock Exchange was satisfied with its liquidity margin, the yardstick used as an early warning system of potential disasters.

But Carr Sebag did admit it lost money in London last year, that the substantial group profit came from the group's Far Eastern business and that should Sir Geoffrey call on the firm to do the opposite, then any extra revenue should be used to finance further cuts in business costs.

On the question of local authority rates, the CBI says that in 1981-82 business will have paid £5,000m, about half of councils' revenue. Rates have overtaken corporation tax to become the biggest single impost on companies after National Insurance contributions.

Double the distance Telecom record

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

Researchers at British Telecom's laboratories at Martlesham Heath in Suffolk are claiming a world first by doubling the distance telephone signals can be sent down a fibre cable.

A single strand of glass, the width of a human hair, can now carry over 2,000 telephone calls simultaneously for 100 kilometres without the signals requiring amplification. The breakthrough is expected to give the British corporation an edge over its rivals in Japan and the United States.

British Telecom and other telecommunication authorities have long recognized the importance of fibre optic technology. These small fibres are the technology which will allow complex telecommunications signals, like television pictures, to be transmitted more accurately.

The Martlesham breakthrough is also expected to provide significant savings in maintaining cables.

The fibre is made for British Telecom by GEC, and the accompanying electronic equipment by ITT in the United Kingdom and by Plessey. Over 100,000 kilometres of fibre optic cabling will be laid in the national telecommunications network during the 1980s linking all main cities.

In July of last year the

China to sell more bonds

By Michael Prest, Commodity Correspondent

China is preparing to issue more yen denominated bonds on international markets, following the success of its recent placing in Japan. These issues will be in dollars, Swiss francs, and Deutsche marks, but the amount China is seeking has not been specified.

Last month China placed privately Yen 10,000m (£500m) worth of bonds with Japanese institutions. The bonds carry a coupon of 8.7 per cent and a maturity of 12 years.

Bankers say the next issue is likely to be in dollars, but the expectations are that it will be a small one to test the market.

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION

To the Holders of

Esso Overseas Finance N.V.

8% Guaranteed Debentures Due 1982

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of March 15, 1971 providing for the above Debentures, said Debentures aggregating \$750,000 principal amount have been selected for redemption on March 15, 1982 through operation of the Sinking Fund at the redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof, together with accrued interest to said date, as follows:

Outstanding Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M" bearing the distinctive numbers ending in any of the following two digits:

17 38 59 70

Also Debentures of \$1,000 each of prefix "M"

bearing the following serial numbers:

3752 3782 3822 4022 4122 4222 4322 4422 4522 4622 4722
March 15, 1982 and subsequent coupons attached at the main offices of any of the following:
Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 30 West Broadway, New York, New York 10013; Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York in Brussels, Frankfurt am Main, London, Paris and Zurich; Credito Romano S.p.A. in Milan and Rome; Bank Mts & Hope N.V. in Amsterdam and Kredeutsche S.A. Luxembourg in Luxembourg. Coupons due March 15, 1982 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

On and after March 15, 1982 interest shall cease to accrue on the Debentures selected for redemption.

ESSO OVERSEAS FINANCE N.V.

NOTICE

The following Debentures previously called for redemption have not as yet been presented for payment:

14503 14507 14508 14504

Dated: February 11, 1982



BUSINESS NEWS/FOCUS AND COMMENT

PEOPLE

Accountant who wishes he wasn't

Ralph Price is an accountant, looks like an accountant but wishes he wasn't. The chairman of ML Holdings — suppliers to the aerospace industry — deplores the fashion for accountants as charmen. Yet he seems unchallenged for his position at the head of the ML boardroom table, despite the fact that he is 69.

This man of paradox also, in at least one area of his business, railway signalling, deplores the group's dependence on exports.

Price wants fewer accountants to get to the top but thinks that engineers have themselves to blame for their failure to do the same. Salesmen come under the same indictment.

Their problem has nothing to do with "class", or Britain's old-fashioned ways. It has, he thinks, everything to do with a willingness to be good at only one area of business, and a refusal to master the others.

Above all, Price is a learner. The Japanese learned to make better, cheaper cars by watching others make them; now ML is using Japanese know-how to make piano frames with which it can beat German competition in Europe.

The slowdown in defence ordering bothers ML not one whit; if research and development grinds to a halt, five years from now will be the time to worry.

Kurokawa here seeking gifts

Masaki Kurokawa's return to the City as president and managing director marks a step up for the London operation of Japan's largest securities house, Nomura.

Kurokawa, who succeeds Akira Shimizu, is a main board director of the parent company in Tokyo, Nomura Securities. His appointment, or rather reappointment at the London outpost, Nomura International, is seen by some as the emergence of the London office as the most important outside Japan.

The big hello present Kurokawa would probably like to have is news that the Bank of England will agree to Nomura's request for a banking licence.

At the moment, Nomura is heavily into directing European and Middle East equity and bond investment into Japan, as well as underwriting Japanese companies' forays into Euromarkets.

Meanwhile, back in London, there should not be too much desk-clearing as Kurokawa moves in. He had this job until 1979 when Shimizu was brought in from New York.



Masaki Kurokawa

Duff stoops to Statham

While Carr Sebag has been sending shudders through the second division of the stockbroking league, things have been stirring in the lower divisions too. As from March 1 Frank Statham is linking with Duff Stoop, itself the creation of a previous marriage some years ago. Statham has also taken aboard David Linton and Michael Hicks, two emigres from Simon & Coates, which in its turn has been busy in the transfer market (Gavin Davies and David Morrison from Phillips & Drew last autumn) to get into division one.

Statham Duff, Stoop will be strong in private clients. But its main aim will be to build up institutional business, without inflating costs. Research will concentrate on a handful of sectors, much of it done on a consultancy basis, and special situations.

Peter Wainwright

NEW APPOINTMENTS

Mr J. D. R. Lyon is to succeed Mr C. R. Corness as managing director of Redland. Mr Corness will continue as chairman. Mr R. S. Napier, director of finance, will be appointed to the board of Redland and Mr G. White will be resigning from the board at his own request and retiring from the company for health reasons.

Mr Frederick Reeder has been appointed director of property investment of the Post Office Staff Superannuation Fund. Mr Reeder is currently an executive director of Commercial Union Properties and chairman of Commercial Union Properties (UK). Mr Reeder succeeds Mr David Jackson who emigrated to New Zealand.

What have the buyers of the Laker tour companies got for their money? Derek Harris reports

A brewer travels into the unknown

The track record of breweries when diversifying may be better than that of some brewing giants. British Breweries has had its share of difficulties before the recent big profits rise. Scottish & Newcastle has also had diversification problems in several areas from British hotels to French leisure complexes.

That has to be the starting point in assessing what the North West-based Laker subsidiary Arrowsmith package holiday tours will do for Greenalls, biggest of the regions' brewers. Greenalls yesterday agreed, after all-night talks, to buying the Laker subsidiary from Mr Bill Mackay, the receiver, for £4m, subject to the brewers getting a "fair" operators' licence.

Greenalls' best known for their Lancashire-distilled vodka Vladivar — dubbed the "Vodka from Varrington" — faces a sticky first six months with Arrowsmith, admits Mr Michael Davis, admissions manager. This is partly because custom over the past few days since the Laker crash has been increasingly switched to rival package tour operators.

He is confident that the profit potential can be fully exploited. There is some hint of what that might mean at the bottom line from benchmarks used elsewhere in the travel business, where pre-tax profit per holiday is expected to be from £10 to £20 (in the case of at least one big operator).

If Arrowsmith was geared up around 200,000 holidays a year it could mean pre-tax profits after this current year moving towards at least £2m — and possibly more. That would depend a great deal on pricing policies, although Greenalls would not be tied to a Laker-style bargain-base price. The level of deals possible at Arrowsmith's current size with airlines for seats and hoteliers for beds would also be a potent factor.

Will Greenalls expand further now into the travel business? "We have various ideas on the table but not yet for public discussion", said Mr Davis.

Nevertheless, £4m seems a high price to pay for Arrowsmith. One of the big tour

operators which seriously considered bidding for Arrowsmith put a firm tag on the company.

British Caledonian, which made a bid for Arrowsmith to dovetail with its Blue Sky package tour operation, apparently was not near to making as large a bid as Greenalls.

At Greenalls, whose chairman is Mr Christopher Harton, the explanation was that Arrowsmith was too good to miss because it fitted so well with a strategy being developed by Greenalls. The 200-year-old company is a high performer in the brewery sector with a near £200m turnover and pre-tax profits of £22.4m, but its growth has been slowing and it has been looking for investments offering a more immediate return.

The leisure sector became Greenalls' new target area to add to interests like its 30 GW hotels which have 1,500 bedrooms.

Of Arrowsmith Mr Davis said: "We had identified travel business as one possible route to take in a major study of the leisure industry which we have just completed.

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Nevertheless, £4m seems a high price to pay for Arrowsmith. One of the big tour

**Now Saga goes for the jet-set**

There was no mistaking the euphoria when the executive team from Folkestone-based Saga Holidays ended a sleepless night's negotiation at 8.15 am yesterday by paying £500,000 for Laker Travel, the package tour subsidiary of the crashed group. It was a "Laker lives again" celebration.

Saga, which has specialised in holidays for the over-60s, plans to keep the Laker Travel name going as a separate division. But once the champagne corks have stopped popping, what will be left as of real commercial value?

No real doubts are harboured by Mr Sidney de Haan, Saga's chairman, a one-time hotelier who went into the travel business 31 years ago and is 63. His son, Roger, is managing director.

Saga's chairman said: "It is unfortunate about the airline side but Laker Travel is a lovely company." He approved of the paternalistic way Laker Travel had been run: Mr de Haan is popular with his own staff for his avuncular ways.

He admitted that nobody knew how many of 160,000 firm Laker Travel bookings which apparently existed at the time of last Friday's Laker collapse had survived.

There has been massive switching of bookings to other package operators.

But when Laker Travel offices in London resumed business at 11 o'clock yesterday morning under Saga ownership, bookings started to come in, said Mr de Haan. Every holiday maker who has cancelled with Laker Travel will be getting letter encouraging them to switch back.

The travel trade was in no doubt that Laker Travel represented a lesser buy than the Arrowsmith operation which has traded on its own

rather than Laker's name, with its public attraction. Saga has also bought at a much lower price a company whose £40m turnover to the end of March last year was greater than that of Arrowsmith. The Arrowsmith price, at £4m, was eight times what Saga paid.

Profits before tax of Laker Travel were £532,000 but Saga's argument is that this, affected by being part of a bigger operation, understates Laker Travel's profit potential.

There is also potential in the way Laker Travel, appealing to a wide range of holidaymakers with the emphasis on summer holidays, complements Saga's winter-orientated trade among the over-60s.

Saga can now go to its suppliers, particularly overseas hoteliers, with round-the-year guarantees of travel demand almost equally balanced.

Business Editor**The selling of System X**

The conclusion of a government report that the British telephone exchange System X may find more lucrative markets in the United States and Europe than in the Third World is, to say the least, unexpected.

It has long been thought that European markets have been controlled by the respective telecommunication authorities, similar to British Telecom, and that to compete with them on an equal footing was virtually impossible. It has been accepted that to succeed in the lucrative telecommunications market of North America requires marketing skills which the British have yet to prove that they possess.

But the complexion of the world telecommunications market has changed. The Third World countries which have been wooed by European and American telecommunication manufacturers are at various stages of development and more interested in aid than trade. Deals successfully concluded with a number of Third World countries can often depend on the finance which is provided for the purchase. In the end the technology is but one ingredient in the entire package.

In theory at least this type of funding would not be required if the product could be sold in the European or the American markets.

But the American market might bring the British technology into head-on competition with the best in the world. Can the British products match those of the Americans, the Japanese and the other European manufacturers?

And, equally important, can the British sell it?

At the moment the technology of System X is marketed by a company called British Telecommunications Systems Ltd, jointly owned by the inventors of the technology — British Telecom, GEC, Plessey and STC. However, the brief of BTS is to sell System X in all markets except the world except in the EEC and in the United States. To date none has been sold.

A new marketing company would need to be formed to sell the system in Europe or America if it were decided to compete in these markets.

It would not be sufficient to alter the brief of BTS, since in both Europe and in the United States the company could be viewed as a cartel. It may be that one of the partners of BTS capable of selling in the United States should be responsible for the marketing operation.

The report, which was prepared for the government by Communication Studies and Planning of London, also concluded that the £1m of funding requested by the System X designers to adapt it for the export market be granted. When this point is reached, some developing countries may feel that they have nothing to lose by defaulting.

easier initially. Viscount Drigonshire, the European Industry Minister, has been pushing for a more liberal attitude to foreign competition in telecommunications.

Albright**For sale**

Speculation that Tenneco might be looking for a buyer for its British chemical subsidiary Albright and Wilson has been rife for several months. The reasons have less to do with Albright and Wilson's performance than with Tenneco's overall strategy.

The British company's last full year results were pretty depressing, with pretax profits slashed from £18.9m to £1.8m. But it staged a good recovery in the first half of 1981, with pretax profits of £6.8m, and its full year results to be published at the end of this month are expected to confirm that improvement.

Having cut its workforce by 17 per cent last year, and survived the worst effects of the strong pound and the slump in home demand, Albright and Wilson could hardly be described as an albatross round Tenneco's neck. Its overseas operations are particularly profitable.

But the chemicals business offers nothing like the same growth prospects as Tenneco's energy operations.

In 1980 the oil business grew 21 per cent, compared with a 9 per cent growth in chemicals.

Mr James Ketelsen, the Tenneco chairman, said last November that he would like to spend \$8,400m — 60 per cent of Tenneco's expected cash flow — over the next five years exploring for and producing oil and gas. President Reagan's plans to deregulate gas prices will make potential revenues even greater.

To finance investment on that scale, Tenneco needs to raise money by selling off some of its other operations. Mr Ketelsen's own rather disparaging phrase was "weeding out".

The only problem is that recession has hit the chemical industry so hard that it may be difficult to find a buyer.

Federal Reserve chairman Paul Volcker's testimony to Congress confirms that the target range for M1 growth this year will be 2½-5½ per cent. More important there is no real attempt to allow compensation for last year's undershoot in M1 growth.

The report, which was prepared for the government by Communication Studies and Planning of London, also concluded that the £1m of funding requested by the System X designers to adapt it for the export market be granted. When this point is reached, some developing countries may feel that they have nothing to lose by defaulting.

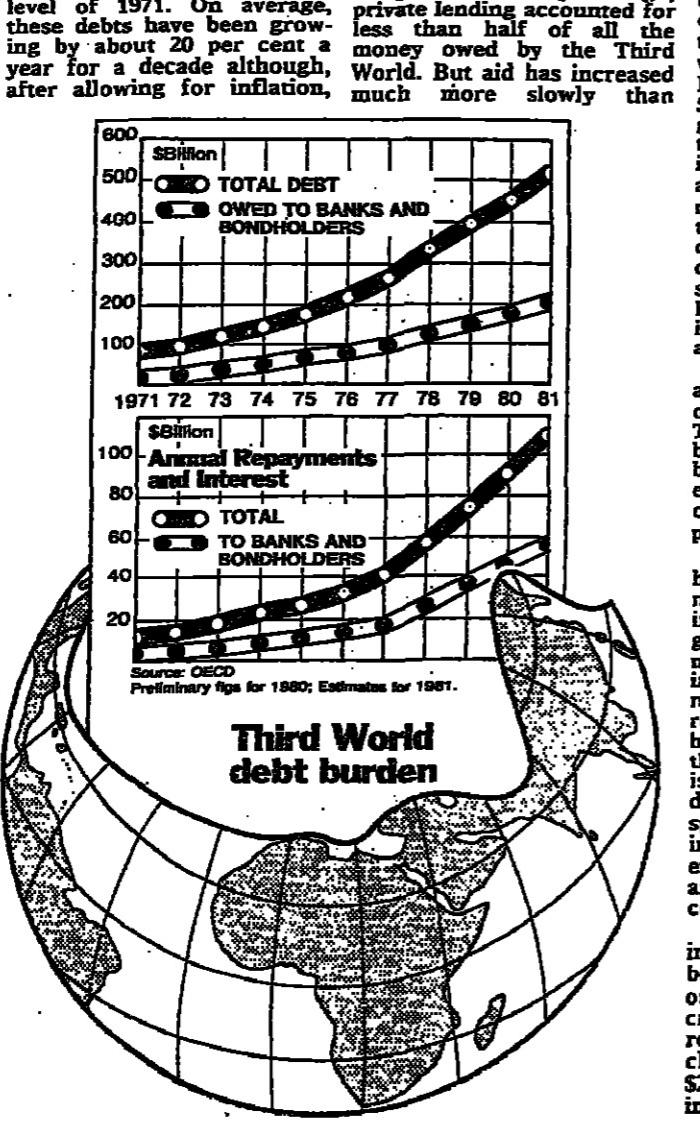
SECURICOR
PROFIT FORECAST ACHIEVED AT £9.3m

From a turnover of £194m, pre-tax profit of Securicor Group increased by 17% to £9.3m (Security Services contributing £7.9m), which confirms the forecast made last September.

A capitalisation issue of 'A' ordinary shares is proposed to ordinary shareholders in Group on a one-for-two basis and to those in Services on a

— PETER SMITH
Chairman

	SECURICOR GROUP PLC	SECURITY SERVICES PLC
Results for year ended September 25, 1981		
1981	1980	1981
£'000	£'000	£'000
171,394	156,793	159,047
23,230	27,732	23,230
194,624	174,525	182,277
PROFIT BEFORE TAX		
Industrial security & parcels services - UK	4,930	3,964
- Overseas	1,795	1,296
Finance, investments and insurance	2,276	2,092
Property, hotels and vehicle division	316	588
Tax	9,317	7,940
3,264	1,527	3,276
PROFIT AFTER TAX	6,053	6,413
Due to outside shareholders	2,308	2,373
	6	6
3,745	4,040	4,674
EARNINGS PER SHARE	14.7p	15.8p
Final Ordinary dividend (proposed)	1.23p	1.11p
Interim Ordinary dividend (paid)	0.55p	0.5p



Stock Exchange Prices

Equities rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Jan 25. Dealings End Feb 12. \$ Contango Day, Feb 15. Settlement Day, Feb 22.

\$ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

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Cricket

Cook's century enhances his claim for an overdue first cap

From Richard Streeton
Kandy, Feb 10

England batted with much more purposefulness than they had shown earlier with the ball on the second day of the game with the Board President's XI here today. Cook scored a splendid hundred and a far bigger crowd than yesterday was given good value. England had needed 265 for four by close in reply to the home team's 273 for five declared.

Whether Cook will now be given his first England cap in next week's Test match depends on everyone else's fitness and on whether it is felt necessary to include five bowlers, or four with Gooch to help. But Cook, in keeping with his behaviour as a good team man on this tour, gave his wicket away to allow others a chance as soon as he reached what was his second successive three-figure score in a first class match.

As 17 days ago in Indore, India, when Cook staked his previous claim for Test selection his chief rival, Gatting, again did nothing wrong. Gatting and Cook shared a fourth wicket stand of 120 in 25 overs after England cast three wickets in rapid succession. But the end, Gatting hit Wiesner, a determined, young slow left arm bowler, for a huge straight six and five fours.

The feature of a fairly straight extract was a lengthy spell by Subrayana, a 21-year-old medium fast bowler. He is tall, slim and bowled consistently straight from nose too long a run and usually obtained some movement from the pitch. He



Geoff Cook: an aggressive innings which was his second successive three figure score

was kept on too long but began with three for 30 spell and took as many might develop into a useful partnership. Then, a large, strongly built fast bowler was mercilessly hammered by Gooch, Jayaraman and Wiesner, both slow left arm, did not present too many problems.

Gooch hit seven fours in his first 14 runs when England began their second-innings reply but, though he was bowled when he played back to a ball which kept dreadfully low, Fletcher was caught off the bat's shoulder in the gully as he played forward and Gooch was caught by a wicket-keeper, a third on the sides as he tried to glance. Cook was unpartnered and scored at an increasingly fast pace all round the wicket without giving a chance.

Cook reached 100 out of 233 in the 46th over from 127 balls. He swung Wiesner's ball and, though he hit it 176 feet, then moved out and hit across the line and was bowled. He really does deserve a Test match opportunity but circumstances are likely to be against him. Dilley is nursing a sore foot, though an X-ray examination has shown nothing seriously wrong. Even if Dilley

misses the Test, Lever would probably be brought in.

England failed to take another wicket during the 80 minutes the batsmen were given to score, declaring. Allott obtained some lift and a new ball slowed things down, but Madugalle again looked a fine player and bated in his 21 fours. Two of England's players have agreed to return last night that Madugalle's hundred followed Kapil Dev's at Kanpur as the second best century scored against England on the tour, a generous tribute to a highly promising 22-year-old.

HOBART: Second under-19 International. Australia 213 and 330; New Zealand 128, 6. Trade 110; Pakistan 162 and 26 for 10.

ENGLAND: First Innings. G.C. Gooch & R. Jayaraman 100; S. Wiesner 90; D. Cook 80; J. Fletcher 50; D. Allott 40; M.W. Gatting, not out 51; J. Lever 20; D. Dilley 10; P. Subrayana, a 21-year-old medium fast bowler 56. Extras (2, 4, 6, 3, 6, 2) 74. Total (5 wkt dec) 273. G.C. Gooch & R. Jayaraman 100; S. Wiesner 90; D. Cook 80; J. Fletcher 50; D. Allott 40; M.W. Gatting, not out 51; J. Lever 20; D. Dilley 10; P. Subrayana, a 21-year-old medium fast bowler 56. Extras (2, 4, 6, 3, 6, 2) 74.

TOTAL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-17, 3-32, 4-82, 5-106, 6-121, 7-136, 8-142, 9-147, 10-152, 11-162, 12-170, 13-177, 14-182, 15-190, 16-197, 17-205, 18-212, 19-219, 20-226, 21-233, 22-240, 23-247, 24-253, 25-260, 26-267.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-17, 3-32, 4-82, 5-106, 6-121, 7-136, 8-142, 9-147, 10-152, 11-162, 12-170, 13-177, 14-182, 15-190, 16-197, 17-205, 18-212, 19-219, 20-226, 21-233, 22-240, 23-247, 24-253, 25-260, 26-267.

BOWLING: See date. John, 14-67-0; Dilley, 15-67-0; Subrayana, 16-67-0; Wiesner, 17-67-1; Gatting, 18-67-0; Cook, 19-67-0; Fletcher, 20-67-0; Cook, 21-67-0; Dilley, 22-67-0; Fletcher, 23-67-0; Cook, 24-67-0; Fletcher, 25-67-0; Cook, 26-67-0.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-105, 3-123, 4-243.

BOWLING: See date. G.C. Gooch & R. Jayaraman 100; S. Wiesner 90; D. Cook 80; J. Fletcher 50; D. Allott 40; M.W. Gatting, not out 51; J. Lever 20; D. Dilley 10; P. Subrayana, a 21-year-old medium fast bowler 56. Extras (2, 4, 6, 3, 6, 2) 74.

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Umpires: E. Seneviratne and S. Fernando.

Racing

Concussed O'Neill misses Schweppes

By Michael Phillips

Racing Correspondent

Falls for John O'Neill and John Francome, dislocating performances by Little Owl and Aldaniti, and yet another big-race triumph for Michael Dickinson were the features of an eventful day's racing at Ascot yesterday.

When O'Neill fell with Davy View in the Reynoldstown Novices' Steeplechase, it looked as though he might have aggravated the leg injury that kept him out of the saddle for 13 months. However, mercifully that was not the case, and it transpired that O'Neill was suffering from concussion.

Nevertheless, it will certainly prevent him from race riding for at least two days, though he may have schooled his Triumph Hurdle hope, Royal Vulcan, at Newmarket this morning before going on to Huntingdon. He was also due to ride Apple Wine, one of the leading fanciers for this year's Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury on Saturday. But now those plans have gone up in smoke.

As far as Francome was concerned, the day could hardly have begun more disastrously but, at least, unlike poor O'Neill, he escaped unscathed. Francome appeared certain to win the first two races, on Oscar Wilde and First Prize, only to be beaten in his hopes despite what he fell at the second-last hurdle and the last fence, respectively. Oscar Wilde certainly had the measure of Champagne Charlie when the second-last flight of the Datchet Novices' Hurdle brought about his downfall.

It was impossible to be quite so dogmatic as the Sapping Novices' Steeplechase came to the boil, but I believe that Fifty Dollars More would have beaten Sailor's Reward had he not checked the last fence and paid for his ideal Anzio horse.

Michael Dickinson's stable is rather like a steamroller at present. His horses are virtually carrying all before them, and today he won the Wall of Bayawn and Political Power, the latter being their latest big winner when he romped away from the Whitbread Trial Steeplechase.

Michael Dickinson continues to send his horses far and wide from their base in the heart of Yorkshire. Tommy Lee, who ran away with the trophy in the Whitbread Trial Steeplechase, is preferred to Roadhead for the Charles Townsend Memorial Hounds' Steeplechase.

If the Grand National winner was among yesterday's field, I

am more inclined to think that it was neither Cavity Hunter nor Aldaniti, but Grizzit, who ran superbly well, even though he was carrying 5lb overweight.

All that came about because his regular jockey, the amateur Dick Saunders, could not manage to get down to 10st 3lb so, in the absence of Grizzit's owner and trainer, Frank Gilman, who is currently on holiday in Tenerife, Saunders called upon Francome.

What then do we make of Little Owl and Aldaniti? To be frank, I was disappointed by both of them, even though their respective connections admitted afterwards to being satisfied. Little Owl blew hard, but still bearing in mind his performances, he ran a lack-lustre race.

As far as Aldaniti is concerned, his trainer, Josh Gifford, cannot have been too pleased.

He said openly that the horse was well, that he was well, that he was fit and that Richard Rowe was riding him, instead of Bob Champion, because he had a chance of winning a good prize, carrying the correct weight.

Yet, nevertheless, the report was that Aldaniti was twice more backward than he was when he won this same race 12 months ago. Rowe said that Aldaniti gave him a good feel until the water jump, but that is a long way from home.

There is some competitive racing at Huntingdon this afternoon, when Half Free and Angelo Salvini head a great field at the Sidney Banks Memorial Novices' Hurdle. Angelo Salvini was successful at Wetherby and Cheltenham towards the end of last year, but I prefer Half Free, who impressed me as a very promising young recruit when he won his first race in the country at Ascot in November, and again when he won at Cheltenham on New Year's Day.

Significantly, in my opinion, Fred Winter decided against riding Half Free in the first race at Ascot yesterday, favouring today's more valuable event.

Easter Egg (2.00) looks another likely winner for Winter, and his stable jockey, John Francome, had no bones about the fact that he was the Grizzit was an ideal Anzio horse.

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Boxing

Edwards crosses his fingers that the glove will be on the other hand

By Sri Kumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

Cornelius Boza-Edwards, who surprisingly lost his world junior lightweight title last August to a late substitute, Rolando Navarette, of the Philippines, may find himself the substitute's role against the champion.

Navarette is due to defend his title in Manila in April against Rafael Limon, the man from whom Boza-Edwards took the crown. But Boza-Edwards' manager, Michael Edwards, discovered that for the past nine days both Limon has not kept to the original date.

If the Mexican seeks a postponement, then Mr Duff believes that his man will be called up. "Manila wanted Boza in the first place but Limon was forced upon them by the World Boxing Council. They will not object if we get Boza at short notice," he said. Boza-Edwards will be ready.

Boza-Edwards, who is fourth in the rankings, can count himself lucky. If he gets the chance to meet the champion, Mr Duff says I will certainly get him there for the title by the end of the year. I was impressed with him against Leon. He threw good punches and did not get hit in return.

The 33-year-old Leon did not look on Tuesday night like the man who has faced five world champions. He was on easy target for Boza-Edwards. So often a right to the stomach doubled him up and left the heart sent the alarm bells ringing. Leon says I think the American retired after the fourth round with a pulled tendon in his right arm. He might have got going and so would have Boza-Edwards.

For a narrow boxer will see action soon when he challenges



On his guard: Boza-Edwards waiting for the next move.

for the European junior lightweight title on March 17 at the Albert Hall. That will give him added muscle to twist the arm of the WBC. If Boza-Edwards does win back the world title he should be in a lucrative defence against the brilliant young Puerto Rican, Edwin Rosario, number three in the rankings.

Kirkland Laing, who was unlucky not to get the decision on Colin Jones's plans. If the Welshman wins the European welterweight title this month he may well give up his British title and leave the way clear for Laing.

As for his future, it all depends on Colin Jones's plans. If the Welshman wins the European welterweight title this month he may well give up his British title and leave the way clear for Laing.

Knockdowns, but Boza was bleeding from the mouth when the bout was stopped.

Kim Chul-Ho, of South Korea, the WBC super-flyweight champion, survived an early knock-down to stop the Venezuelan challenger, Kolish, in the eighth round of their title bout in Taegu, South Korea. In a punishing contest, Kim was down in the third round and Ishii was floored twice, in the sixth and

seventh rounds, before being knocked out by a right to the head in the eighth round.

It was Kim's fourth defence of the title which he won by knocking out the Venezuelan, Rafael Orono, in January last year. He won by 19 points, with 12 inside the distance, down one and lost one. This was Ishii's first defeat after nine victories, including five inside the distance.

For the 28-year-old Italian battered Barro's body with hooks in the first, then moved to the head with uppercuts and combinations in the second. There were no

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For the 28-year-old Italian battered Barro's body with hooks in the first, then moved to the head with uppercuts and combinations in the second. There were no

knockdowns, but Boza was bleeding from the mouth when the bout was stopped.

Kim Chul-Ho, of South Korea, the WBC super-flyweight champion, survived an early knock-down to stop the Venezuelan challenger, Kolish, in the eighth round of their title bout in Taegu, South Korea. In a punishing contest, Kim was down in the third round and Ishii was

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Kim Chul-Ho,

Educational, Careers and Re-training

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The Chief Officer is due to retire from the Technician Education Council in 1982 and his successor is now being sought for this important position. The Chief Officer, as Chief Executive, will work closely with the part-time Chairman.

The successful candidate will be an individual of natural authority and integrity with a comprehensive knowledge of the educational system in this country and a

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The position ranks for salary at the level of Under Secretary of State in the Civil Service. Replies, both from applicants and others who may wish to nominate suitable candidates, should be addressed to Christopher Wysock Wright, Chairman.

Wrightson Wood
12 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7HJ

ilea Inner London Education Authority

The Education Officer

£29,334 - £32,472

The ilea's Education Officer, Mr Peter Newsam, is to become Chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality from 1 September 1982. The Authority now seeks applications for appointment as his successor. This is the top job in the county's largest education authority.

Closing date for applications is 3 March 1982.

Application forms and details of the post are obtainable from the Clerk to the ilea (D/G/E), The County Hall, London SE1 7PB, telephone 01-633 3252.

KINGSTON POLYTECHNIC

Owing to the retirement of Dr L E Lawley applications are invited for the post of

DIRECTOR

which will fall vacant on 1st September 1982. Salary approximately £26,000 p.a.

Full details will be sent on 15th February 1982 to anyone who writes to The Clerk to the Governors, Kingston Polytechnic, Penrhyn Road, Kingston upon Thames, KT1 2EE.

Application forms should be returned by 8th March 1982.

CHAPLAIN

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(HMS Independent, 250 pupils
Co-educational VIth Form)

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Applications, with curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be sent to the Headmaster, Rendcomb College, Gloucestershire GL7 7RN, England. Closing date 31 January 1982. Please quote ref: A4-82/7.

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SCIENCE LABORATORY
EXPERIMENTAL OFFICER**

Applications are invited for the post of Experimental Officer in a research team developing an instrument for the Glacio-Comet Halleys Mission. Dr J A M McDonald, The appointment is a full-time Engineering Research Officer in Science and Technology for a period of two years, will be responsible for design, development, testing and analogue instrumentation at the University but will also involve work at the Rutherford and Appleton Laboratories and at the European Space Agency in Paris. Salary scale £5,000-£6,250.

Applicants with technical or scientific qualifications appropriate to the lower part of the scale should apply for application forms and particulars to the Head of the Registrar, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemical Laboratory, The University, Canterbury, Kent CT2 7NT, England. Closing date 31 January 1982. Please quote ref: A4-82/7.

**University College
Cardiff**

Applications are invited for the

CHAIR OF MICROBIOLOGY

The salary will be within the Professional range. Duties to commence on 1st October, 1982.

Applications (2 copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration and Research), University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 3XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Closing date: 30 Feb. 82. Ref: 3335.

University of Edinburgh
LECTURER IN ACCOUNTANCY

Applications are invited for the above post. Full details can be obtained from the Secretary to the University, University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, EH8 9JT. Closing date for applications is 31 March 1982. Please quote reference 1001.

EARLS COURT SCHOOL - English, Book-keeping and Accounts up to Intermediate level. Tuition, term time, from 4th January 1982. Please phone 01-370 0000. QUALIFIED teacher offers tuition in English and History. Phone 01-370 0000.

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Lancashire**

Roman Catholic boarding school for 500 boys

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required to teach Art at all levels and to develop three-dimensional work in the Department.

An enthusiastic and energetic person who is willing to do a great deal of work outside the teaching schedule, and has a strong specialism within a broad-based approach in the subject.

The post will also involve work and painting for the school.

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SUB-REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT DECLINE IN THE UK: its causes and consequences to the role of the "corporation".

Applications are invited from candidates with research interests in regional economic change or in similar locations for an SSHC-funded

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Applications (2 copies) should be forwarded to the Vice-Principal (Administration and Research), University College, P.O. Box 78, Cardiff, CF1 3XL, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Closing date: 30 Feb. 82. Ref: 3335.

University of Essex

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Applications are invited for a Chair in Economics to be filled as soon as possible.

Applications (12 copies please)

should reach the University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ, Essex, England, by 12th March 1982.

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Home Office

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A fast growing and ambitious medical charity requires an aggressive imaginative organizer to arrange charity dinners in London and the West Country. The full time position will require extensive research into different industries in U.K. and U.S.A. and an ability to deal with the public directly. The applicant must have drive, initiative and humour. Previous experience of top level fund raising and a desire to be stable. Please send c.v. and relevant details to: A. Levy, 66 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1. 01-637 9711.

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NEGOTIATOR**
with Central London experience, enthusiastic, ambitious, probably aged 25-30, required urgently.

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35 New Broad Street, London EC2M 1NH
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Three year contract with prospects of renewal. Opportunity to accrue capital.

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MIDDLE EAST—GULF**MAJOR PROCESS INDUSTRY IN PLEASANT, STABLE LOCATION**

This new appointment calls for high calibre PR professional, preferably qualified MIPR, aged 30-40, with journalistic flair and not less than three years in control of the corporate relations function of a major industrial production unit. Previous overseas experience is desirable. The successful candidate will be responsible to the Managing Director for the creative development of overall PR policy and practices and the implementation, with a small team, of a wide range of activities designed to project a positive, progressive and responsible image, locally and world-wide. A comprehensive understanding of modern media facilities and techniques is essential plus an ability to communicate and influence opinions at all levels. A willingness for total involvement is required including the development of local management and staff. Initial salary negotiable £18,000—£20,000 tax free, accommodation, provident fund, free life assurance, leave passes, family medical cover, children's educational allowance and relocation expenses. Applications in strict confidence under reference CRM 4083/TT, to the Managing Director:

An interesting and responsible appointment with scope to become Personnel Manager.

PERSONNEL OFFICER—BANKING

\$2,000—\$23,000

INTERNATIONAL MERCHANT BANK

We invite applications from candidates, aged 28-38, who are IPM qualified with at least four years' personnel experience, ideally in banking. The successful candidate, reporting to the Director responsible for Operations, will have overall responsibility for personnel administration, all recruitment, benefits, welfare, salary reviews, annual appraisals and pay roll. A good working knowledge of current employment legislation is essential, as is the ability to deal with a variety of matters methodically, with patience and good humour. Initial salary negotiable £9,000-£13,000 + generous benefits to include mortgage subsidy, non-contributory pension, free life assurance, free BUPA. Applications in strict confidence under reference PO 4084/TT, to the Managing Director:

* Unless you are applying for one of the above positions, please do not write to us.

LONDON EC2**STATISTICIAN
CLINICAL RESEARCH****Pharmaceuticals****Based Taplow, Berks**

Wyeth Europa is the European coordination group of Wyeth International, a major contributor to world-wide health care. It operates companies and agencies for pharmaceutical development, manufacture, manufacture and marketing of a wide range of animal, pharmaceutical and nutritional products with an unbroken record of success.

A statistician is being sought to join the Project Coordination and Systems section of the Research and Development Division of Wyeth Europa. This new professional appointment is designed to strengthen the data handling associated with our European clinical trial programmes.

Preference will be given to candidates with experience in the conduct of clinical trials with formal qualifications (at least 3 years) and a good working knowledge of the pharmaceutical industry.

Experience is required with excellent working conditions. Relocation expenses will be given if necessary.

Please write giving full details of career and salary progression to:

Miss M. O'Shea,
Personnel Manager,
Wyeth Europa Limited
31/32 Alfred Place, London WC1N 7DS

**CAN YOU RECRUIT FOR THE
MIDDLE EAST?**

A highly respected American hospital management company is looking for a man to co-ordinate the recruitment of Doctors, Nurses and Paramedical personnel for a joint Arab/American venture in Saudi Arabia, here in London.

Age under 45, you will be totally responsible for the UK side of the operation and will be involved with recruiting both directly and via agencies as a background in a recruitment agency or a hospital trust. Knowledge of Saudi Arabia is also a pre-requisite.

You will be working alone so initiative and motivation are essential as is the ability to deal with people at all levels. Short visits to Saudi Arabia will be necessary throughout the project.

The salary is highly negotiable dependent solely on your experience and expertise. Relocation expenses may be available.

To discuss this unique opportunity, in complete confidence, ring Hilary Shenton who is the company's UK representative for this project.

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Partnership**

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MANAGEMENT SURVEYOR

The Estates Governors of Allen's College of God's Gift at Dulwich are seeking a fully experienced management surveyor. The Estate comprises 1,500 acres and 4,000 properties, mainly residential, institutional and agricultural. Many of the properties are 100 years old but there are a number of modern blocks of flats.

The position is permanent and full-time and is likely to appeal to a quantity surveyor who is keen to make a positive contribution in a small office, rather than to someone who is seeking promotion prospects in a large organization. It is considered that applicants under the age of 37 would be equally well suited to respond to the level of work in the range of work. There are qualified building surveyors in the office, as well as a small outside staff engaged mainly on building surveys and valuations.

Persons interested are asked to send c.v. to A. Boyd Phillips, FCIS, FBIM, Secretary & General Manager, Estates Governors, Allen's College of God's Gift, The Old College, Dulwich, SE21 2AE.

BILINGUAL FRENCH/ENGLISH

Holiday Villas, Purley, require Manager/ess designate to take over control of the company's French villa rental department. Excellent spoken/written French, experience of office work in a supervisory role and current driving licence are essential. Knowledge of the travel industry would be an advantage. Above all, the successful applicant must have a friendly, outgoing personality and a liking for France and the French. Job entails day to day management of villa reservations, supervision of 7 staff, liaison and contracting of villas with foreign agents and some travel within France. Salary c. £7,000 plus profit sharing and contributory pension. Apply, initially in writing, to Mr P. Wrigley, Holiday Villas Ltd, 850 Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey, CR2 2BH.

**THE LONDON SOFA-BED
CENTRE**

Needs design conscious professional sales people, preferably with retail experience for their Fulham Road and Tottenham Court Road showrooms.

c. £8,000—£9,000 p.a.

Please telephone 01-631 1424

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YOUR PROPERTY
IN THE TIMES
COSTS ONLY**

"WE KNOW WHAT IT means to be poor. To the Lord, to us it means completely." — 2 Corinthians 8:12 (N.R.S.).

BIRTHS

ARTHUR. — On February 7th at St. Agnes' Hospital, Chelmsford (no. 26283). — On 7th February, to Samuel and Peter, a son, 6 lb. 8 oz., Rowan Peter.

BISHOP. — On February 4th, to Rev'd Patrick Joseph, brother to Rev'd Michael Joseph, another son.

CHARLESWORTH. — On February 8th, in Cambridge, to Australasian (no. 26284). — Third daughter (Sarah) to Rev'd George Barlow.

GARROD. — On February 8th to Rev'd George Barlow, a son (Oliver George Barlow).

HUGHES. — On February 8th, to Rev'd Michael Frederick, a brother to Rev'd Charles, Charlotte and Dominic.

MAGNIUS. — In London, Diana (no. 26285). — Sons, Michael and Robert.

SPRING. — On January 31st, to Rev'd Michael and Barbara (Adelphi), Rev'd Robert, Sister of Charity, History, University of Downing Street, Jersey.

TRUSSARD. — On January 26th to Rev'd James and Thomas — a son (Thomas Voller).

VOLLER. — On 10th February, at Rev'd James' home, Glastonbury, and Jonathan — a son (David Voller).

DEATHS

ABBOTT. — On Monday, February 8th peacefully, Kathleen Abbott, 81 years old, widow of Cdr. W. S. G. Abbott, R.N. Mother of Michael and Alan, Alan's wife, Sandra, Adriane and Samanta. Cremonial service, St. James' Hospital, St. Albans.

BASSE. — On February 10th, 1982, Edward, carpenter and glazier, at his home, Buntingford. Remembered with love and sympathy by his wife, sons, David and Christopher, and daughter, Jacqueline.

CONYBEARE. — On February 8th at Hotel, Exmouth, Bernard Morris, 80, a son of Dr. John E. Conybeare and family of 10 Cyprus Road, Exmouth.

DE MELTON. — On February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Mr. and Mrs. John De Melton, Directors, 4 Bridge St., Luton.

FITZHERBERT. — AUDREY, sister of Anna of Jesus, O.D.C., Peaceful death, 87, at her home, St. Elizabeth, St. Albans, on February 8th.

HAWTHORN. — On February 9th, after a long and painful illness, in her 87th year, Florence Hawthorn, beloved mother of her daughter, Margaret, and friends, Jackie and Tim. Private cremation.

KING. — ALFRED THOMAS KING, 87, died on February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. His funeral will be held at St. Michael's Church, Buntingford, 2.30 p.m. on Friday, February 11th.

LEWIS. — On February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Mr. and Mrs. John Lewis, 87, of St. Albans.

MCNAUL. — On February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Mr. and Mrs. Michael McNaul, 87, of St. Albans.

REED. — On February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Mr. and Mrs. John Reed, 87, of St. Albans.

WHITE. — On February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Mr. and Mrs. John White, 87, of St. Albans.

ZABALA. — On February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Mr. and Mrs. John Zabala, 87, of St. Albans.

ADAMS. — On February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Mr. and Mrs. John Adams, 87, of St. Albans.

COLLINS. — CHARLES WILFRED, 87, of St. Albans, died on February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford. Son of Sir Fitzwilliam Collins, Kt., of Aldershot, Hampshire.

FRANCIS. — ROBERT, son of Sir Francis, died on February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford.

HILL. — GEORGE, son of Sir George Hill, died on February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford.

HOBSON. — JAMES, son of Sir James Hobson, died on February 9th, 1982, at his home, Buntingford.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Daville

BBC 1

BBC 2

ITV/LONDON

Radio 4

10.00 *The World Tonight*.
11.15 *A Book at Bedtime: "Charming Lives"* by Michael Korda (4).
11.30 *The Financial World Tonight*.
12.00 *News and Weather*.

Radio 3

6.05 *Weather*.7.00 *News*.8.00 *Morning Concert* (Suzuki, Horowitz, Bach after Vivian Janacsek; records).8.00 *News*.8.05 *Concert (continued)* (Hanslik, Britten, Hummel, Dvorak; records).9.00 *News*.9.05 *This Week's Composer*. Berlioz; records.10.00 *Arnold Bax*. Recital of works for Chorus and for Piano.11.05 *City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra*. Concert: Strauss, Sibelius, Tchaikovsky.1.00 *News*.1.05 *Manchester Midday Concert*. Concert: Pianist recital selected from the Royal Exchange Theatre: Beethoven, Debussy, Ysaye, Wieniawski.2.00 *4.45 Story Time: "An Old Captivity"* by Neville Shute (4).5.00 *Weather and Programme news*.6.00 *News and Financial Report*.6.30 *Any Answers?*6.45 *It's a Bargain*.7.00 *The Archers*.7.30 *Time for Verse*. Simon Brett presents a selection of "useful poems".7.45 *Blue Dress*. A play by William Trevor.8.35 *Words*. Talk by John Sparrow (2).8.40 *Music from America*. Concert: Elliott Carter, Gershwin, Roger Sessions.9.59 *Weather*.

10.00 *The Joyce Book*. Thirteen programmes recorded and published together as a tribute to James Joyce.

11.00 *John Field on record*.

Radio 2

5.00 *Ray Moon*; 7.30 *Terry Wogan*; 7.45 *Jenny Young*; 12.00 *Gloria Hunniford*; 1.20 *Pauline Quirke*; 4.00 *Dawn French*; 5.45 *Norman Hartnell*; 6.00 *John Dunn*; 8.00 *Country Club*; 9.00 *Alan Duff*; 10.00 *Know*.

Your Place. 10.30 *Star Sound Extra*. 11.00 *Brian Matthew*; 1.15 *from Michael*. 11.30 *Truckers' Hour*; 2.00 *You and the Night and the Music*.

Radio 1

5.00 *As Radio 2*; 7.00 *Mike Read*. 9.00 *Steve Hodge*; 10.00 *Dale Lee*. 11.00 *Paul Burnett*; 3.30 *Steve Wright*, 5.00 *Peter Powell*, 7.00 *The Record Producers*, 8.00 *David Jensen*, 10.00 *John Peel*; 12.00 *Cosey*.

World Service

6.00 *Newspack*; 7.00 *World News*. 7.00 *Twenty-Four Hours*; *News Summary*, 7.30 *Morning and Welfare*, 7.45 *Network UK*. 8.00 *World News*. 8.30 *World News*. 8.15 *Opera Gallery*. 8.30 *John Peel*, 9.00 *World News*. 9.05 *Review of the British Press*. 9.15 *The Times*. 9.30 *World News*. 9.45 *Look Ahead*. 9.45 *Rock Solid*. 10.15 *Ploughman of the Moon*. 10.30 *Just a Moment*. 11.00 *World News*. 11.15 *about Britain*. 11.15 *is it?* 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *Assignment*. 12.00 *Radio Newsweek*. 12.15 *World News*. 12.30 *Twenty-Four Hours*. 12.45 *News*. 1.00 *Weekend*. 1.20 *World News*. 1.45 *Twice a Day*. 1.50 *World News*. 1.55 *Outlook*. 1.55 *World News*. 1.55 *Commentary*. 4.45 *Assignment*. 4.45 *The World Today*. 5.00 *World News*. 5.09 *News*. 5.15 *Assignment*. 5.30 *Four Hours: News*. 5.45 *Uster Newsletter*. 6.30 *Uster Newsletter*. 6.30 *News*. 6.45 *The World Today*. 10.25 *Book Choice*. 10.30 *Financial News*. 10.40 *Reflections*. 10.45 *Sports Roundup*. 11.00 *World News*. 11.05 *Comments*. 11.15 *World News*. 11.30 *News*. 11.45 *Programmes*. 11.30 *Meredith*. 12.00 *World News*. 12.05 *News about Britain*. 12.15 *News*. 12.30 *World News*. 12.45 *Ploughman of the Moon*. 1.15 *Outlook*. *News Summary*. 1.45 *Uster Newsletter*. 2.00 *the Maxine*. 2.00 *World News*. 2.05 *Review of the British Press*. 2.15 *World News*. 2.30 *Music News*. 3.00 *World News*. 3.05 *News about Britain*. 3.15 *The World Today*. 3.30 *Young Doctors*. 4.00 *Newspack*. 5.45 *The World Today*.

Howard Shelley: Radio 3, 11.05 am

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m. Radio 1/2 VHF 88.0MHz. Radio 3 VHF 90.95MHz. MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92.95MHz. Greater London Area MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9MHz. World Service

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC1

TSW

HTV WEST

TV5

As Thames except: 1.20pm-1.30 *News*. 3.45-4.15 *Square One*. 4.20 *Gymnastics*. 4.45 *Old Soldier*. 5.10 *Emmerdale Farm*. 6.30 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.30 *Superstar*. 9.00 *Profile Dudley Moore*. 10.30 *Just Williams*. 11.00 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *New Avengers*. 12.30 *an Company*, followed by *Closedown*.

HTV CYMRU/WALES

As HTV West except: 11.22am-11.37 *Am Gyru*. 12.00-12.10 *10pm Mwest*. 4.15-4.20 *Cartoon*. 4.45 *Sat. 5.10-5.20 Captain Nemo*. 6.00 *Y dydd*. 6.15 *Report Wales*. 6.30-7.00 *Sports*. 6.45-7.00 *11-13 am Kids of the Month*.

YORKSHIRE

As Thesmes except: 1.20-1.30 *News*. 3.45-4.15 *Square One*. 4.20-4.45 *Gymnastics*. 4.45-5.15 *Old Soldier*. 5.10 *Emmerdale Farm*. 6.30 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.30 *Superstar*. 9.00 *Profile Dudley Moore*. 10.30 *Just Williams*. 11.00 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *New Avengers*. 12.30 *an Company*, followed by *Closedown*.

Channel

As Thesmes except: 1.20 pm-1.30 *News*. 3.45-4.15 *End of Part One*. 4.20-4.45 *Gymnastics*. 4.45-5.15 *Old Soldier*. 5.10 *Emmerdale Farm*. 6.30 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.30 *Superstar*. 9.00 *Profile Dudley Moore*. 10.30 *Just Williams*. 11.00 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *New Avengers*. 12.30 *an Company*, followed by *Closedown*.

TUV CYMRU/WALES

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 am *Good Word*. 9.25-9.30 *New 1.20*. 1.20-1.30 *News*. 1.45 *Lookaround*. 2.40 *Gymnastics*. 3.45-4.15 *Square One*. 4.20-4.45 *Old Soldier*. 5.10 *Emmerdale Farm*. 6.30 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.30 *Superstar*. 9.00 *Profile Dudley Moore*. 10.30 *Just Williams*. 11.00 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *New Avengers*. 12.30 *an Company*, followed by *Closedown*.

YORKSHIRE

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 am *Good Word*. 9.25-9.30 *New 1.20*. 1.20-1.30 *News*. 1.45-2.15 *Lookaround*. 2.40 *Gymnastics*. 3.45-4.15 *Square One*. 4.20-4.45 *Old Soldier*. 5.10 *Emmerdale Farm*. 6.30 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.30 *Superstar*. 9.00 *Profile Dudley Moore*. 10.30 *Just Williams*. 11.00 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *New Avengers*. 12.30 *an Company*, followed by *Closedown*.

Central

As Thesmes except: 1.20 pm-1.30 *Young Doctors*. 1.20-1.30 *News*. 2.40-2.55 *Gymnastics*. 4.50-5.15 *Old Soldier*. 5.10-5.20 *Emmerdale Farm*. 6.30-6.45 *Crossroads*. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.30-9.00 *Superstar*. 9.00-9.30 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *Ladies*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

BORDER

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 am *Good Word*. 9.25-9.30 *New 1.20*. 1.20-1.30 *News*. 1.45-2.15 *Lookaround*. 2.40 *Gymnastics*. 3.45-4.15 *Square One*. 4.20-4.45 *Old Soldier*. 5.10 *Emmerdale Farm*. 6.30-6.45 *Crossroads*. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.30-9.00 *Superstar*. 9.00-9.30 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *New 11-13 Ladies*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

SCOTTISH

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 pm-9.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.20-1.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.30-1.45 *End of Part One*. 2.00-2.15 *Evening Ulster*. 2.30-2.45 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.00 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.25 *Police Six*. 6.35 *Crossroads*. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.00-8.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 9.00-9.30 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *Stirrings*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

GRANADA

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 pm-9.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.20-1.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.30-1.45 *End of Part One*. 2.00-2.15 *Evening Ulster*. 2.30-2.45 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.00 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.25 *Police Six*. 6.35 *Crossroads*. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.00-8.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 9.00-9.30 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *Stirrings*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

CLIVE GRAHAM: Take the High Road (ITV, 1.30)

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 pm-9.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.20-1.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.30-1.45 *End of Part One*. 2.00-2.15 *Evening Ulster*. 2.30-2.45 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.00 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.25 *Police Six*. 6.35 *Crossroads*. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.00-8.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 9.00-9.30 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *Stirrings*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

SCOTTISH

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 pm-9.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.20-1.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.30-1.45 *End of Part One*. 2.00-2.15 *Evening Ulster*. 2.30-2.45 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.00-6.15 *Crossroads*. 6.30-6.45 *Crossroads*. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.00-8.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 9.00-9.30 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *Stirrings*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

GRAMPION

As Thesmes except: Starts 9.20 pm-9.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.20-1.30 *Granada Reports*. 1.30-1.45 *End of Part One*. 2.00-2.15 *Evening Ulster*. 2.30-2.45 *Good Evening Ulster*. 6.00-6.15 *Crossroads*. 6.30-6.45 *Crossroads*. 7.00-7.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 8.00-8.30 *Emmerdale Farm*. 9.00-9.30 *Parents and Teenagers*. 11.30 *Stirrings*. 12.00 *Closedown*.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN * STEREO

* BLACK AND WHITE # REPEAT

Entertainments Guide

ENTERTAINMENTS

D Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office. Credit telephone use prefer 01 only when outside London Metropolitan area.

OPERA & BALLET

OLYMPIA 5.8.26 5.16.1 C 240 2225. ENO 1.12.26 1.13.27 1.14.28 1.15.29 1.16.30 1.17.31 1.18.32 1.19.33 1.20.34 1.21.35 1.22.36 1.23.37 1.24.38 1.25.39 1.26.40 1.27.41 1.28.42 1.29.43 1.30.44 1.31.45 1.32.46 1.33.47 1.34.48 1.35.49 1.36.50 1.37.51 1.3

City sealed off after coup attempt in Syria

Washington, Feb. 10.—The Syrian authorities have sealed off city of Hama, 120 miles north of Damascus, after serious disturbances there, the State Department said today.

Informed American sources said an uprising by Syrian rebels against the Government of President Hafez al-Assad showed an unusual intensity of violence. They said it appeared to be confined to Hama, unlike an attempted revolt in 1979 and 1980.

Mr Dean Fischer, the State Department spokesman, said about the uprising: "We have seen reports of serious disturbances in Hama. According to our reports that city has been sealed off by the Syrian authorities." He made it clear the statement was not based on press reports alone.

In New York, the Syrian Committee for Human Rights said it had received a report from Damascus last night stating that rebels had taken over Hama, a city of 170,000 people, the country's fourth largest, and were joined by rebelling troops who distributed arms to the people.

The New York committee said that the uprising began on Tuesday and that Government planes had dropped orders to bomb the town. The city of Hama is a centre of the fundamentalist Muslim Brotherhood and has a large

population of Sunni Muslims. President Assad is a member of the Muslim Alawite sect.

Dr Monzer Kahl, the head of the Syrian Committee for Human Rights said that Government troops sent to recapture the city were stopped when rebels blew up a bridge about 70 miles from Hama. His group had received a report from Damascus that the anti-Government forces were occupying the airport at Hama, its military barracks, police stations, Baath Party headquarters and Government warehouses.

He also said his group had received reports of street fighting in Aleppo, Syria's second largest city with a population of 1.8 million.

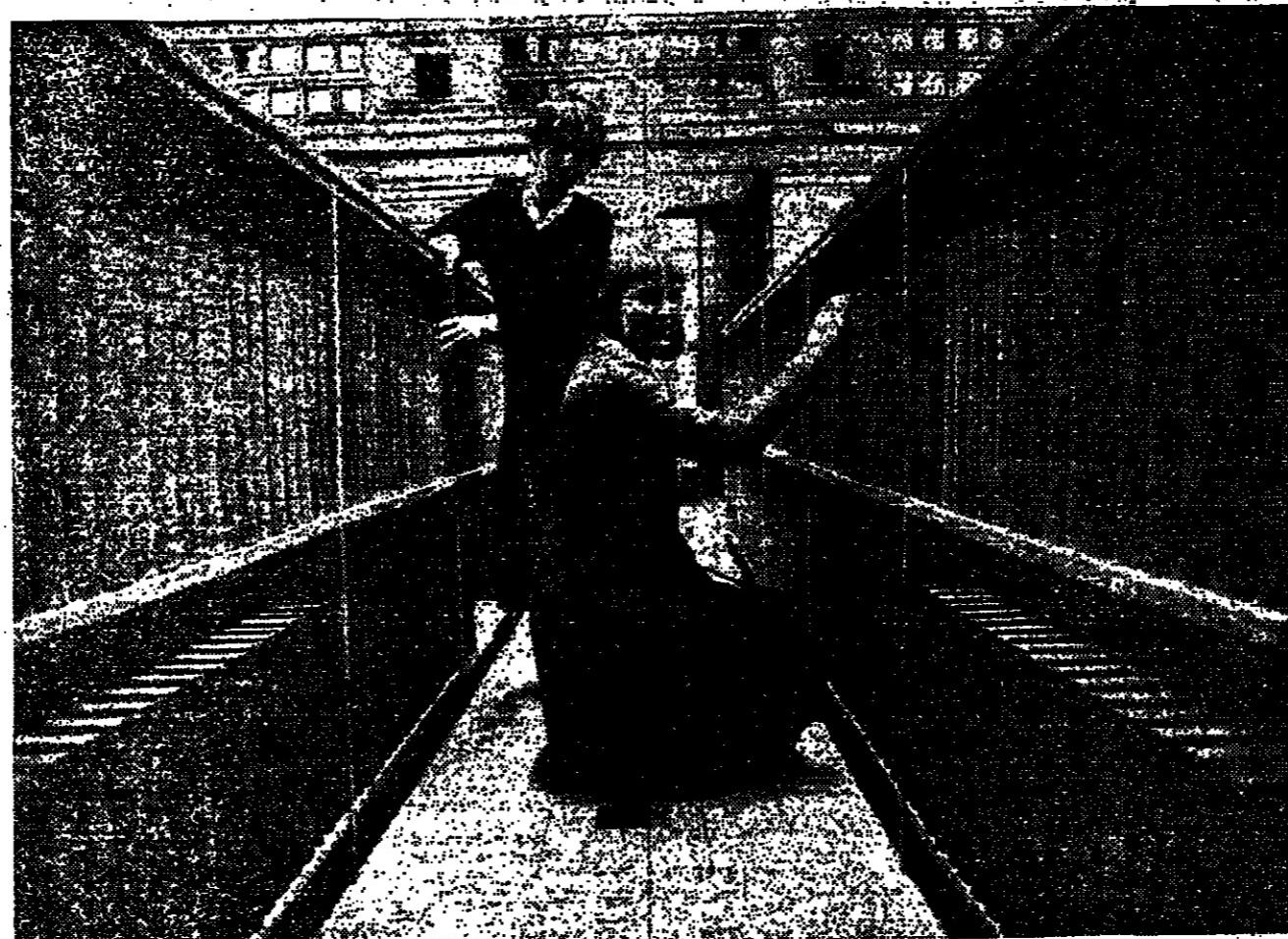
President Assad, who is 51, came to power in a bloodless coup in November 1970.

The Government has blamed the Muslim Brotherhood for years of violent sectarian strife in Syria. The organization has been banned since 1963 and the Syrian National Council (Parliament) later passed a law bringing in the death penalty for membership.

Alawites account for only 15 per cent of the 7.6 million Syrians but they have taken most key posts in the Army and ruling Baath Party and the Government since President Assad came to power. —Reuter.



The new 20p coin (above) and obverse of the £1 coin (left) announced by the Royal Mint yesterday. They are slightly smaller than the 5p coin, although the £1 is twice as thick. Its milled edge will bear the words "Decus et tutamen" which roughly translated is "An ornament and a safeguard".



Biggest book in the world: Dee Berkeley (left) and Margaret Dillon in the University of London library with the 754 volumes of the National Union Catalog. It has 527,800 pages, weighs 2.65 tons (7,875lb a volume) and costs £16,352. By publication day 1,358 sets had been sold. (Review, page 14).

Study urged on ethics of test-tube baby work

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

The dangers of freezing human embryos were discussed in a two-hour meeting between Mr Patrick Steptoe, the test-tube baby pioneer, and the British Medical Association's central ethical committee yesterday.

But Mr Steptoe told the committee that he and Dr Robert Edwards, his colleague, had no intention of freezing embryos for the immediate future and did not have the equipment at their clinic to do so.

The committee recommended that the association's council set up a working party to look at the ethical implications of test-tube baby experiments, including the freezing of human eggs and embryos, splitting embryos to test for abnormalities and implanting the embryo produced by one couple to another.

Its view in 1972 had been that provided a woman's egg was fertilized by her husband's sperm before reimplantation, and the full process fully explained, the procedure did not raise any ethical questions.

Dr Howard, secretary of the BMA, said that the association had considered many of the ethical questions raised by in vitro fertilization in 1972, but science and technology had developed rapidly since then.

Its view in 1972 had been that provided a woman's egg was fertilized by her husband's sperm before reimplantation, and the full process fully explained, the procedure did not raise any ethical questions.

Dr Howard said that the BMA might want to modify that. It might also want to look again at the possibilities of screening the fertilized egg for abnormalities.

Mr Steptoe had been called to address the central ethical committee because it wanted

to know how far test-tube baby work had come.

Mr Steptoe, Dr Edwards and Professor Ian Craft of the Royal Free Hospital, London, who is also involved in test-tube baby work, are all likely to be invited to speak to the proposed working party about their work.

Dr Howard said there might be some form of law-reform commission to consider the legal questions, but that was outside the association's remit.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher yesterday rejected a proposal that the Government should immediately appoint a special committee to examine the social, medical, legal and ethical issues involved in test-tube baby-work. (George Clarke writes).

She said that Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, had asked the medical bodies looking into these issues for their views.

Applies from the BMA, the bodies included the General Medical Council, the Medical Research Council and the Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists.

"When he has received advice from all these bodies he will consider what action is necessary and whether a further and wider examination is required," she said.

Mr Leo Abse, Labour MP for Pontypool, who raised the matter, warned the Government to appoint "an inter-departmental, inter-disciplinary, advisory committee, not less than half of which would be comprised of women."

He reported: "The issue cannot be determined solely on the basis of the medical profession."

"If preliminary opinions are to be sought, this advice should be taken from those professions working in the field of child care, from adoption agencies, churchmen, child psychiatrists and the legal professions."

Mr Abse added that the wider review that Mrs Thatcher had tentatively contemplated should take place immediately in view of the importance of the issues raised in a leader and letters in *The Times* yesterday.

Frank Johnson in the Commons

The Dame Nellie Melba of the point of order

There can be little doubt that we are fortunate enough to live in the golden age of the point of order.

It is simply not true that standards have declined in every art form. Opera boxes often make this easy assumption. All they say is that new sopranos is all very well, but you should have heard Rosemary in the role in years to come, younger lovers of Parliament will surely swoon over some new proceduralist making his debut with a bogus submission to the Speaker. As we old ones will say, but you should have heard Arthur Lewis, he was the Dame Nellie Melba of the point of order.

There can be little doubt that we are fortunate enough to live in the golden age of the point of order.

But Mr Lewis's greatest contribution yesterday came in his opposition to his Labour backbench colleague, Mr Leslie Huckfield (Nuneaton).

He, of course, is the Astor-sponsored MP who has been constantly using points of order to disseminate pro-Arab propaganda during the Falklands dispute. Contrary to widespread belief, we have not been writing about him every time he has done it. He has risen twice since we last mentioned him. We ruled, on a point of order, that this was an abuse of the procedures of this column. We resolved only to write about him again if he crashed. Yesterday this happened.

Mr Huckfield rose four times to try to put a pro-Arab opinion in the guise of a point of order, complaining about whether the Secretary of State had earlier been in order in putting on anti-Arab opinion. Up and down Mr Huckfield puffed (Astor was apparently running a special Huckfield service), "I must have a point of order and a debuting point," the Speaker, who was constantly interrupting him, told him at the stage. "If I will get to the first comma, I will try to complete a sentence." Mr Huckfield observed. For this insolence, the Speaker is not entitled to use his position and expect me to sit down at the end that it is not a point of order.

Yesterday Mr Lewis intervened. For Mr Huckfield claimed one of the last of the great "brave" causes: the right not to wear car seat belts. It was a "known fact", Mr Lewis confidently belied, that "a number" of people died abroad the world each year "because they sat seat belts. (And who was to say, he was wrong.) I would trust Mr Lewis's known facts at least as much as Whitehall's more respectable known facts. He demanded that the Secretary of State for Transport, Mr David Howell, pay compensation to such victims. Mr Lewis was cheered on by Mr Dennis Skinner (Bolton, Labour) and Mr Nicholas Winterton (Macclesfield, Con), for his so many good causes and compassionate seat belts are embraced by extreme left-wingers and extreme right-wingers. Mr Lewis, Mr Skinner and Mr Winterton comprise the all-

weather, masterly summary of the state of the law. Mr Huckfield threw up his hands in irritation. The Speaker said he was sure the hon. Member (Mr Huckfield) tried to say he did, as the Speaker allowed it, it must be in order.

It was a masterly summary of the state of the law. Mr Huckfield threw up his hands in irritation. The Speaker said he was sure the hon. Member (Mr Huckfield) tried to say he did, as the Speaker allowed it, it must be in order.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen opens headquarters of the British Institute of Radiology, 35 Portland Place, W1. 3.

The Prince of Wales, president, the Mary Rose Trust, attends reception, Porter Room, Whitbread's Brewery, Chiswell Street, EC1.

The Duke of Edinburgh, president of the World Wildlife Fund, visits the fund's national organization and projects in West Germany.

Exhibitions

Work by Edna Clarke Hall, New Grafton Gallery, 42 Old Bond Street, W1, 10 to 12.

Paintings and drawings by John Davison, Morley Gallery, 61 Westminster Bridge Road, SE1, 10 to 9.

Exhibition of non-book material for children, history and Social Science Centre, 377 Clapton Road, SW9, 9 to 6.

Paintings and drawings by John Hopkinson, Leinster Fine Art Gallery, 9 Hereford Road, W2 10

British drawings and water-

colours, Anthony d'Offay, 9 Downing Street, New Bond Street, W1, 5.30.

Landscape, Tate Gallery, 10-7.30.

Original Victorian Valentines, 1840-1880, Baylis Gallery, 8 Princes Arcade, Piccadilly, 10 to 6.

Great Japan exhibition, art of the Edo period, 1600-1868, II, Royal Academy, 10 to 6.

Talks, lectures

Turner's late works, by Peter Turner, Tate Gallery, 1.

Later Roman and Byzantine jewellery, by Geoffrey House, and the Neolithic Period, by Dr Williams, 1.15; British Museum.

Van Gogh, by Colin Wiggins, National Gallery, 1.

Beyond the reach of memory, by the Rev Dr Brian Johnson, City Temple, 1.15.

Sea stars and urchins, Natural History Museum, 3.

Palaeolithic flints for Yiewsley, by David Lord, Museum of London, London Wall, 1.10.

Interdependence: Myth or reality? by Shridhar Ramphal, London School of Economics Society, Houghton Street, Aldwych, 5.30.

Music

R Recital by Melinda Maxwell (clarinet) and John Lenehan (piano), St Mary-le-Bow, Cheapside, 1.05.

Fitzpatrick Silver Duo, St George's, the Great, West Smithfield, EC1, 1.10.

Organ recital by A. Worwood, St Mary-at-Hill, Lovell Lane, EC3, 1.15.

Recital of original music for two, four and six hands, one piano, by Pauline Deller and Guy Deller, Holborn Library Hall, Theobalds Road, EC1, 7.30.

Wicks

Jack the Ripper murders, 1888, meet Aldgate East Underground Art Gallery exit, 7.30.

Auctions today

Bonhams, Montpelier Street:

oil paintings, fine carved frames

and a collection of curved

reverse frames and decorative

wooden furniture, 11, Christie's,

Kings Street: Fine wines, 11.

Continental furniture, objects of

art, 10.30; Christie's, South

Kennington, 10.30.

Sotheby's, Bond Street, 10.30.

Christie's, Bond Street, 10.30.

Sotheby's, Bond Street, 10.30.